

THE ATHENEUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4415.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1912.

LILLAH McCARTHY
and **GRANVILLE BARKER**
Will give AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES,
JUNE 11, 14, and 15, of
GILBERT MURRAY'S Translation of
IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS
In the GREEK THEATRE at BRADFORD COLLEGE,
Near Reading, by kind permission of the Warden and Council.
Iphigenia LILLAH McCARTHY
Orestes GRANVILLE BARKER
And Cast from KINGSWAY THEATRE, where seats may now be
booked. Return tickets at reduced rates can be obtained at THE
KINGSWAY THEATRE ONLY.

Societies.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
An ORDINARY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held on
THURSDAY, June 20, at 5 P.M., at 7, SOUTH SQUARE, GRAY'S
INN, W.C., when the Alexander Prize Essay on "THE PARISH
CLERGY OF THE THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH CENTURIES" will be read by Mr. H. G. RICHARDSON.
H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Secretary.

Exhibitions.

GOUPIL GALLERY EXHIBITIONS.
(1) Summer Exhibition of Works by British and Continental
Artists. (2) Exhibition of Canadian Landscapes by ARCHIBALD
BROWN, of TORONTO. Admission 1s. 10-6.
WILLIAM MARCHANT & CO., 5, Regent Street.

SHEPHERD'S SPRING EXHIBITION
of EARLY BRITISH MASTERS includes Works by
Reynolds Wilson Bonington
Gainsborough Croome Downman
Raburn Lely, &c.
SHEPHERD'S GALLERY, 27, King Street, St. James's, S.W.

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PAUL MALL PLACE, ST. JAMES'S.
IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING SELECTED PICTURES
BY OLD MASTERS AND C. W. PURSE
Open 10-6. Saturdays till 1

Prudent Institutions.

**NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND
PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.**
Founded 1859.
Funds exceed 34,000l.
Office: 15 and 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.
Patron:
The Right Hon. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G. K.T.
President:
Col. The Hon. HARRY L. W. LAWSON, M.A. J.P. M.P.
Treasurer:

THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Ltd.
OBJECTS.—This Institution was established in 1839 in the City of
London, under the Presidency of the late Alderman Harmer, for
granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals and
assistants engaged as vendors of Newspapers.
MEMBERSHIP.—Every Man or Woman throughout the United
Kingdom, whether Publisher, Wholesaler, Retailer, Employer, or
Employed, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and
enjoy its benefits, upon payment of Five Shillings annually, or Three
Guineas for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of
Newspapers, and such Members who thus contribute secure priority
of consideration in the event of their needing aid from the Institution.
PENSIONS.—The Annuitants now number fifty, the Men receiving
25l. and the Women 20l. per annum each.
The "Royal Victoria Pension Fund," commemorating the great
advantages the News Trade enjoyed under the rule of Her late
Majesty Queen Victoria, provides 20l. a year each for Six Widows of
News-vendors.
The "Francis Fund" provides Pensions for One Man, 25l., and One
Woman, 20l., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John
Francis, who died on April 6, 1892, and was for more than fifty years
Publisher of the *Athenaeum*. He took an active and leading part
throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the
various then existing "Taxes on Knowledge," and was for very many
years a staunch supporter of this Institution.
The "Horace Marshall Pension Fund" is the gift of the late Mr.
Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary
right of election to its benefits.
The "Herbert Lloyd Pension Fund" provides 25l. per annum for
one man, in perpetual and grateful memory of Mr. Herbert Lloyd,
who died May 15, 1899.
The principal features of the Rules governing election to all Pensions,
are, that each Candidate shall have been (1) a Member of the Institution
for not less than ten years preceding application; (2) not less
than fifty-five years of age; (3) engaged in the sale of Newspapers for at
least ten years.
RELIEF.—Temporary relief is given in cases of distress, not only
to Members of the Institution, but to News-vendors or their servants,
who may be recommended for assistance, by Members of the Institution;
and, subject to investigation, relief is awarded in accordance
with the merits and requirements of each case.
W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

Educational.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, E.C.

An ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION will be held
on JULY 2, 3, and 4.—For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—An EXAMINA-
TION will be held on JUNE 26, 27, and 28, to FILL UP not
less than FOUR RESIDENTIAL and THREE NON-RESIDENTIAL
SCHOLARSHIPS, and also some Exhibitions.—For particulars apply
by letter to THE BURSAR, Little Dean's Yard, London, S.W.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to
Boys under 15 on August 1, will be held on JULY 16 and following
days.—Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD
MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

PRIOR'S FIELD, GODALMING.

THREE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS of 50l. a year each, tenable
for three years from SEPTEMBER next, are offered to Boys of
14, 15, and 16 respectively.—Application for particulars should be
made to Mrs. BURTON-BROWN, at Prior's Field.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—A CORRE-
SPONDENCE CLASS IN LITERARY HISTORY (GENERAL),
conducted by W. E. STEBBING, B.A., will COMMENCE about the
MIDDLE OF JUNE, to be followed in OCTOBER by a Class on the
Special Period, viz., 1784-1830. The Classes are open to Library
Assistants and the general public. Entries to be received by JUNE 20.
Full particulars on application to ERNEST A. BAKER, M.A.,
D.Lit., Hon. Sec., Education Committee, 24, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

ELLESMERE COLLEGE,

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A GOOD EDUCATION for the Boys of Professional Men, provided
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College Fees, 25l. per annum.
Illustrated Prospectus from SECRETARY, Room 5, on request.

EDUCATION (choice of Schools and Tutors
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of successful Army, Naval Service, and University Tutor, sent free
of charge on receipt of requirements by GRIFFITHS, SMITH,
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hours, 10-4; Saturdays, 10-1. Tel. 1227 City.

STAMMERERS and all interested in the subject
should read a book by one who cured himself after suffering
40 years. STAMMERING, ITS TREATMENT, and REMEDIES
OF ONE OF A STAMMERER, post free.—R. BASLEY, Dept. F.,
Tarranower, Williscam Lane, Bromley, S.W.

Situations Vacant.

MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF ARCHI- TECTURE.

Under the auspices of the University and the Education Committee.
PROFESSOR OF ARCHITECTURE.
The Education Committee and the University jointly invite
applications for the above-named appointment. Salary 500l. per
annum.
Particulars as to duties and conditions, and forms of application,
may be obtained from THE REGISTRAR, the University, Man-
chester, on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.
The last day for the receipt of applications is TUESDAY, June 18,
May, 1912.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

**CAMBRIDGE AND COUNTY SCHOOL OF ARTS AND
CRAFTS.**
A PRINCIPAL is REQUIRED, who will devote the whole of his
time to his duties, undertaking the general direction of the School in
Day and Evening Classes, at a salary of 2000l. a year. He must be a
full Associate of the Royal College of Art, or hold the Art Master's
Certificate, Group 1.
The School includes in its Prospectus the Work of a School of Art in
accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Education, together
with Building Subjects (including Building Construction, Builders'
Quantities, Wood Carving, Plumber's Work, Gas-Fitting, Iron Work,
Stone Cutting, Carpentry and Joinery, &c.); Metal Work Subjects
(including Forge Work, Silversmith's Work, Jewellery and Enamel-
ling, &c.); Applied Mechanics, Magnetism and Electricity, Machine
Construction, Art Needlework, Dressmaking, &c.
Applications (often copies) setting forth particulars of previous
experience, together with 15 copies of not more than three recent
testimonials, must be sent in so as to reach the undersigned not later
than MONDAY, July 1, 1912.
AUSTIN KEEN, Education Secretary.
County Offices, Sidney Street, Cambridge.
June 5, 1912.

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15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New
York Post Office as Second Class matter.

THE ATHENEUM is published on
FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH.

(A Constituent College of the University of Wales.)
PROFESSORSHIP OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.
The Council invite applications for the post of PROFESSOR of
POLITICAL SCIENCE at the above College.
Applications, together with 75 printed copies of testimonials, must
reach the Registrar not later than THURSDAY, July 5, 1912.
Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.
J. H. DAVIES, M.A., Registrar.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

(In the University of Durham.)
THE SIR DAVID DALE CHAIR OF ECONOMICS.
The Council of the College invites applications for this Chair.
Salary 500l. per annum.
Every candidate is requested to send sixty copies of his application
and of not more than four testimonials, before JUNE 14, 1912, to THE
SECRETARY, Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, EXETER.

The Governors invite applications for the appointment of a
LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS, able to assist the Mistress of
Method in the Schools, at a salary of 1100l. per annum.
Particulars of appointment and form of application may be obtained
from THE REGISTRAR, to whom applications, with testimonials,
must be sent on or before JULY 1, 1912.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The Senate invite applications for the post of UNIVERSITY
READER in SCIENCE, to be held at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
The appointment will be in the first instance for a term of three years
as from SEPTEMBER 1, 1912, and the stipend 500l. per annum, rising
by two increments of 50l. to 600l. per annum. Applications (twelve
copies) together with the names of not more than three referees,
must be received not later than first post on JUNE 12, 1912, by THE
ACADEMIC REGISTRAR, University of London, Dock Kensington
S.W., from whom further particulars may be obtained.
HENRY A. MIERS, Principal.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WATERLOO-WITH-SEAFOURTH.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
WATERLOO-WITH-SEAFOURTH DUAL SECONDARY SCHOOL.
HEAD MASTER WANTED for the above DAY SECONDARY
SCHOOL, which will be opened in SEPTEMBER next, with accom-
modation for about 270 Pupils of both sexes. The Head Master
appointed will also be required to supervise the Evening Technical
Classes, which will be held in the building. Inclusive salary 350l. per
annum.
Candidates must be Graduates of some University in the United
Kingdom, and must have had at least two years' teaching experience
in a Secondary School.
Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.
Applications, stating age, training, and experience, together with
copies of the first three recent testimonials, must reach the undersigned
not later than the first post on WEDNESDAY morning, June 26, 1912.
THOMAS BATESON, Director of Education.
Town Hall, Waterloo, near Liverpool.

SURREY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

DAY TRADE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, GUILDFORD.
WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, for a DAY TRADE PRE-
PARATORY SCHOOL to be established at GUILDFORD for Boys
intending to enter a skilled Trade:—
(1) A HEAD MASTER. Candidates must be under 40 years of
age and have had wide teaching experience. Salary 250l. per annum.
(2) A SECOND MASTER. Candidates must have had teaching
experience, and also Workshop or Laboratory training. Preference
will be given to candidates holding a University degree in Engineer-
ing. Salary 200l. per annum.
Forms of application, which will be forwarded on receipt of a
stamped addressed envelope, must be returned to the undersigned
not later than SATURDAY, June 23.
W. W. FINNY, Secretary.
County Education Office,
Penrhyn Road, Kingston-upon-Thames.

LEYTON HIGHER EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LEYTON.
Head Master—HENRY HILLS, B.Sc. B.A.
WANTED in SEPTEMBER, for the above-named Secondary School,
a GRADUATE to teach English Subjects and Junior Mathematics.
Additional subjects, shorthand and Swedish Brail a recommendation.
Salary 1250l. to 1400l. (according to experience), increasing by 100l.
annually to 2000l.
Forms of application, sent stamped addressed envelope to
R. DEMFREY, Clerk to the Committee, Town Hall, Leyton.

DUDLEY GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

REQUIRED, in SEPTEMBER, a SENIOR FRENCH MISTRESS.
Honour Degree or equivalent and experience essential. Also a
Science Mistress. Candidates must be under 34 years of age.
Initial salaries 1250l. to 1500l. according to qualifications.
Apply to THE HEAD MISTRESS.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, STELLENBOSCH, CAPE PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA.

WANTED, (a) LECTURER IN ENGLISH. Salary 2000, per annum. It will be a recommendation if candidates are qualified to conduct Advanced Classes in Old English and the History of the English Language. (b) LECTURER IN CLASSICS. Salary 2000, per annum. It will be a recommendation if candidates are qualified to conduct Courses in Classical Philology or Classical Archaeology. Applications should be sent, not later than JUNE 12, to GEORGE SMITH, Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh, from whom further information may be obtained.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

Applications invited for the following appointments in certain of the COUNTY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS:—

TONBRIDGE.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS, to teach Drill and Games, and also able to help with Junior English. Initial salary 1100, per annum. Forms of application may be obtained from THE ACTING SECRETARY, Technical Institute, Tonbridge. Applications must be returned to Miss FAYLOR, County School for Girls, Tonbridge, on or before JUNE 15.

RAMSGATE.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS, specially qualified to teach English Literature and History. Latin also desirable. Degree or equivalent essential. Initial salary 1000, to 1200, per annum, according to qualifications and experience. Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from Mr. A. H. FRANKS, Public Library, Ramsgate. Applications must be returned to Miss A. MERRYMAN, County School for Girls, Ramsgate, as soon as possible.

DARTFORD.

(1) SCIENCE MISTRESS.—Subjects: Botany, Elementary Science, Geography, Elementary Mathematics. Initial salary 1100, to 1200, per annum, according to qualifications and experience. (2) MISTRESS, to teach Domestic Subjects. Must be skilled in Cooking and in Needlework, including Dressmaking, Laundry Work and Housewifery additional qualifications. Initial salary 1000, to 1100, per annum, according to qualifications and experience. (3) GYMNASIUM AND GAMES MISTRESS.—Swedish Drill, Games, Class Singing, Swimming, Junior Form Work. Initial salary 1100, per annum. (4) ART MISTRESS, with Kindergarten or Preparatory Class qualifications. Good handwork. Initial salary 1000, to 1200, according to qualifications and experience. Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from THE SECRETARY, Education Office, Dartford. Applications must be returned to Miss A. M. BRITT, County School for Girls, Dartford, as soon as possible.

BROMLEY.

(1) SCIENCE MISTRESS. Subjects: Physics, Chemistry, and Geography. Ability to teach Physics up to the standard of University Scholarships essential. Geography on modern lines. A University Graduate with good Secondary School experience in teaching Science on a practical basis desired. Initial salary 1100, to 1200, per annum, according to qualifications and experience. (2) ART MISTRESS, to take the entire Drawing of the School. Together with Handwork. Experience as Form Mistress in Junior School desirable. Initial salary 1000, to 1200, per annum, according to qualifications and experience. Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from THE ACTING SECRETARY, Education Office, Bromley, Kent. Applications must be returned to Miss C. M. WATERS, County School for Girls, Bromley, Kent, on or before JUNE 15.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS (Trained) to teach French throughout the School, with experience in teaching French in the first two years and then 2, per annum up to the maximum of 1200, with the possibility of further increments. The scale for Gymnasium Mistresses has not been fixed. Candidates will be considered a disqualification. By Order of the Committee, FRAS W. CROOK, Secretary.

Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., May 24, 1912.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

BROMLEY LOCAL HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, BROMLEY.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, TWO ASSISTANT MASTERS. (1) To teach German and some French. (2) To teach chiefly younger Boys in General Form Subjects. Previous experience with young Boys is necessary. Ability to teach Swedish Drill and Gymnastics will be a recommendation for either post. Salary 1200–1500, according to qualifications and experience, rising by 100, per annum to 2000, with possibility of further increments. Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from the Education Office, Bromley, Kent. Applications should be returned to the Head Master, Mr. REGINALD AVERY, County School for Boys, Bromley, Kent, not later than JUNE 20, 1912. Candidates will be considered a disqualification. By Order of the Committee, FRAS W. CROOK, Secretary.

Caxton House, Westminster, May 24, 1912.

CHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

CITY AND COUNTY SCHOOLS.—BOYS DEPARTMENT.—ASSISTANT MASTER REQUIRED, to commence duty in SEPTEMBER next, who shall be competent to teach Mathematics and Science in the Upper Forms. Salary 1200, rising by 70, to 1500, per annum. University Degree or its equivalent essential. Applications, with not more than three testimonials or references, to be sent to me on or before MONDAY, June 11. No consideration of application issued or required. Candidates who receive no communication before SATURDAY, June 22, will be considered that their application has not been successful. A. E. LOVELL, Director of Education.

Education Office, Town Hall, Chester, June 3, 1912.

GATESHEAD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

APPOINTMENT OF SUB-LIBRARIAN.

The Committee invite applications for the post of SUB-LIBRARIAN. Experience in Public Library Work and in the practical application of the Dewey Classification essential. Candidates must possess Certificates of the Library Association, or other evidence of efficiency. Commencing salary 500, per annum. Applications, stating age and qualifications, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials (which will not be returned), to be sent to the undersigned on or before JUNE 19. Personal canvassing will be disqualifying. H. E. JOHNSTON, Librarian and Secretary.

Public Library, Gateshead.

NORTH WALES COUNTIES TRAINING COLLEGE COMMITTEE.

BANGOR NORMAL COLLEGE FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The Committee of the College require the services of a WARDEN OF WOMEN STUDENTS. Resumes of qualifications in SEPTEMBER next. University Degree or equivalent qualification necessary. Commencing salary 1200, resident. Form of application and particulars may be obtained from THE PRINCIPAL, Normal College, Bangor, N.W. Canvassing in any form will be a disqualification. EVAN R. DAVIES, Secretary to the Committee.

MIDDLEBROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

WANTED, for the KIRBY SECONDARY SCHOOL, LINTHORPE, a MODERN LANGUAGES MISTRESS (French and German). Honours Degree or its equivalent, with experience or residence abroad. Commencing salary 1200, per annum. The person appointed will be required to commence duty in SEPTEMBER, 1912. Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, with copies of recent testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned as early as possible. Education Office, Middlebrough, June 5, 1912.

ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSELLER REQUIRES

A experienced CATALOGUER and SALESMAN, having knowledge of Languages, for high-class Business. Good salary to competent Man.—Apply, in confidence, with full particulars, Box 1875, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Situations Wanted.

LADY desires Appointment as SECRETARY or COMPANION. Has also had experience in Nursing and the care of Children.—L. WYBERG, Lavender Road, Wallington, Surrey.

Miscellaneous.

TRANSLATIONS into English from French, German, Italian, and Spanish. Moderate terms.—Mr. W. T. CURTIS, M.A., 10, Haringey Park, Crouch End, N. Telephone: 90 Hornsey.

TRANSLATIONS from ITALIAN and FRENCH. Usual rates. Also Type-writing in these Languages.—Miss A. 28, De Vere Gardens, W.

TO LITERARY MEN.—DIRECTORSHIP in promising Literary Agency open to man of culture, enterprise, and literary judgment who can invest 2-50—Box 1875, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

LITERARY WORK WANTED. Authors should submit any WORKS FOR SALE to Mr. STANHOPE W. SPRIGGS (late Editor of *Cassell's* and the *Windsor* Magazines, and Hon. Literary Adviser to the Society of Women Journalists). Address: Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London, W.C. Mr. Spriggs is employed by several well-known publishers, and has every facility for placing literary work.

THE SECRETARIAL BUREAU, 52a, Conduit Street, Bond Street, London, W. Founded 1895. Telephone: 2420. Gerrard. Miss PETHERBRIDGE (Nat. Sci. Tripos), Official Indexer to His Majesty's Government. Employed by the India Office as Indexer of the East India Company's Records; the New Edition of the Imperial Gazetteer of India; Dutch and Portuguese Translator. The Drapers' Company's Records Catalogued and Arranged. The Library of the Right Hon. W. H. Long, M.P. Catalogued and Arranged. The Catalogue of the Treasury Library Revised. Indexer of the Records of the County Borough of Cardiff; the Minutes of the Education Committee of the Somerset County Council, &c. Seven International Congresses revised, verbatim in English, French, German, and Italian. Miss PETHERBRIDGE takes from Three to Six Pupils every year for Private Secretarial and Special Indexing Work.—THE TECHNIQUE OF INDEXING. 2s. 6d. post free.

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CATALOGUE No. 57.—Drawings by Ruskin, Turner, Burne-Jones, &c.—Engravings after Turner—Turner's Liber Studiorum—Coloured prints by Stadler—Miscellaneous Engravings and Etchings—Japanese Colour Prints—Illustrated Books. Post free, 6d.—W. M. WARD, 2, Church Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

Sales by Auction.

THE HUTH LIBRARY.

The Collection of Printed Books and Illuminated Manuscripts.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 35, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, June 10, and Four Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the SECOND PORTION of the COLLECTION of PRINTED BOOKS and ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS formed by HENRY HUTH, Esq., and since maintained and augmented by his son, ALFRED H. HUTH, Esq., Foubay Manor, Wiltshire, comprising the letters of and D. CALDECOTT, Esq., who is relinquishing this series. May be viewed. Catalogues may be had. Illustrated copies, price 1s. each.

The Collection of Coins and Tokens formed by J. B. CALDECOTT, Esq.

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LITERATURE

LIFE AND LITERATURE IN GREECE AND ROME.

THE first book in our list consists of public lectures delivered by a distinguished Harvard man. The standard of such lectures is very high; they are delivered by the best men, and those now before us will hold a foremost place among such productions. Fortunately, too, this short book is sufficient to tell all that we want to know about that later Greek education which has suffered, not perhaps undeservedly, from its title of sophistry—once a term of high honour and importance. But if any one will read carefully the author's able and sympathetic analysis of this sophistry (pp. 202-18), he will probably feel that, if this passage opened the book, many a reader would lay it aside at once. With all the splendid lists of subjects, of aptitudes, of training, of pretension to educate the finest possible citizen for the State, we must remember that under the Roman sway there was no "State" for the Greek citizen to represent; there were no great political occasions on which a new Demosthenes could exercise his influence. The end which resulted was the clever stringing together of words, in which the form wholly outweighed

The Universities of Ancient Greece. By John W. H. Walden. (Routledge & Sons.)

The Common People of Ancient Rome: Studies of Roman Life and Literature. By Frank Frost Abbott. (Same publishers.)

Society and Politics in Ancient Rome: Essays and Sketches. (Same author and publishers.)

the matter. Fluency, elegance, resonance of diction, were the vital objects of this training; hence it has failed to produce much effect, even literary, upon the world. What should we think now of the amazing feat of Protagoras, a famous sophist who was called upon by way of trial, suddenly, to give an extempore discourse on a difficult subject, deliberately selected by his opponents? He called two shorthand writers up to him and began rolling out his discourse at a great pace, but after a long time halted, and challenged the shorthand writers to follow him while he delivered the oration from the beginning over again word for word, as he had already spoken it. Upon this the whole audience, Roman governor and all, went mad with excitement, prostrated themselves before him as a god, and the rivals were struck as by a bolt from Heaven! Was there ever a more lamentable display of decadence? What did this wonderful personage, who led the education at Athens till he was 92, leave for posterity? And so we may say of the rest of them, whom Dr. Walden, with the enthusiasm of a specialist, holds up to our admiration—Eunapius, Libanius, Synesius, *et hoc genus omne*, what have they left to the modern world? What did Greek literature accomplish under Trajan, Hadrian, and the earlier Antonines, when the Greek world was at peace and flourishing? There is, of course, the incomparable Plutarch, who came before the full bloom of sophistry, though not untinged by it; there is the picture of rural simplicity and virtue in Dion Chrysostom's seventh oration, which should be familiar to every Hellenist; and there is the anonymous 'Daphnis and Chloe,' a *chef-d'œuvre* in its way.

But to discuss Greek decadence is perhaps to go outside our duty—that of estimating Dr. Walden's work. We can speak of it very highly. We think that in defending his use of the word "university," as applied to the education of Athens and Antioch, he would have made his case stronger if he had compared these schools not with modern, but with mediæval universities. For there, too, we find the master, the spoken word, the "nations," which were very like those which he describes. Probably in the present day the university in the old world most like that of Athens is the Mosque El-Azhar at Cairo. But to develop this parallel would require too long an argument. We wish that in speaking of the florid style of Greek oratory he had called it by the usual term Asiatic, not Asiatic, as the latter suggests wrong associations of ideas; but these are only trifles. His lectures may be recommended as the fullest and best account of the history of education in Græco-Roman times which we know in English.

Turning now to the two studies on Roman history, we find a curious general likeness between them and the book just noticed. The most solid profit the modern reader can draw from them is the study of the causes which produced, or which exhibited, the decadence of the

old classical world. The cases of Greece and Rome were very different; the apparent likenesses but small. Yet in both there is the great unmistakable fact—decadence from within, followed by external shocks which the stagnant or effete society could not resist. In the case of Greece it was the intellectual primacy of the world which the sophists laboured to maintain. It was like a beautiful woman, whose charms have once dominated the world, striving to stave off the trespass of old age by paint and powder, by splendid silks and brocades that profess to maintain the glory and the freshness of a vanished youth. But the art of the firewoman, however deft and carefully acquired, has never yet succeeded in making age equal to youth. So the famous universities of Athens and Antioch were only able to adorn a feeble and worn-out civilization—a gilded halo hovering round decay.

Mr. Abbott treats not of Greece, but of Rome—not of the aristocracy, social or intellectual, but of the common people, yet at the bottom of it all we come upon the same lamentable phenomenon—decadence! Why did a great society, controlled by enlightened rulers, full of wealth and public spirit, full of large gifts from the rich to the poor—why did all this splendid fabric, which under the early Antonines had brought the ancient world to an almost ideal pitch of happiness and comfort, collapse, not from the force of external violence, but from slow internal decay? One of the main causes—nay, perhaps the main cause, according to Mr. Abbott's showing—was "paternalism in government." He tells us correctly that the first downward step was the granting of land to poor citizens, not to make them sturdy settlers on the frontiers, helpful in defending the State, but because they were poor, and because if so endowed they would have political power. This power their leaders, who were at first great aristocrats, hoped to use against their own class, just as the early Greek tyrants had done. The next point was to provide this land, not from new conquests, but by claiming that the great ranches of the rich were not fee-simple estates, but tenancies from the State, which could resume them. This was technically true, but practically a revolution in the tenure of the land. Then came the time when the mob of Rome, who could not get, or would not take, land, were to be fed by the State, "and if people could look to the Government for the necessities of life, why might they not hope to have it supply their lesser needs?" Presents of oil and clothing, of games and theatrical amusements and baths, followed.

"As the Government and wealthy citizens assumed a larger measure of responsibility for the welfare of the citizens, the people became more and more dependent on them, and less capable of managing their own affairs. An indication of it we see in the decline of local self-government, and the assumption by the central administration of responsibility for the conduct of public affairs in the towns of Italy."

This the author calls the growth of *paternalism* in Rome, and gives us very pregnant suggestions on the writing of its history and development. We trust he will find time to do it himself. A further step in this lamentable history was the despotic acts of Diocletian, who not only laid down that people must not believe what he thought bad for them (i.e., Christianity), but also that they must not pay more than the price fixed by the State for all the articles of common life. This Mr. Abbott has expounded in a most interesting essay on Diocletian's edict, and the extant lists of prices laid down by him. But, though death was the penalty appointed for violations of the law, and much blood (according to Lactantius) was shed in enforcing it, it came to naught. The cost of living cannot be controlled in this way by any paternal despots. The whole process, if we go deeper into it, consists in endeavouring to violate a great natural law. If the poor, whether deserving or not, if the idle, if the incompetent, are all to be made comfortable, it can only be at the cost of the labour of the better citizen, and, when this labour is so misemployed, it soon begins to diminish, and national poverty necessarily supervenes. This was the great financial crisis from which the Roman Empire could not recover.

This is only one of the many topics which Mr. Abbott has handled with insight and care, making the life of the Roman people, especially the common people, live for us with great freshness. We seldom find anything in his clear and lively exposition to criticize. But we will remind him that it is a mistranslation of Quintilian to make him say that satire was the only purely Roman form of literature. Quintilian knew as well as Horace that the Greeks had written satire from Archilochus down. What Quintilian did say was that the medley of prose and verse which the Romans called (*lanx*) *satura* was a purely Roman form, and that is true. In thinking the realistic novel Roman, surely Mr. Abbott has not taken proper account of Lucius of Patrae, who wrote the original form of 'The Golden Ass' (of Lucian and Apuleius), probably in Nero's days, and probably also in Greek. Nor does he know that we now have evidence of Greek prose novels of adventure besides the 'Romance of Ninus.' A papyrus brought from the Fayyum some years ago, and printed first by the Academy of the Lincei, Rome, then in a more accurate form by Prof. Smyly (*Hermathena* No. xxvii., 1901), is of about the same time, and shows the genre fully developed. In discussing the history of the Roman alphabet Mr. Abbott should have considered that such a letter as Q, coming from the koph in the old Greek alphabet, was also being used in current Greek accounts as the symbol for 90, and in a form closely resembling our *q*. Indeed, the Greek signs for numbers would have given him light on many points. It is worth while to make suggestions to so able and learned a writer, and one who has mastered his authorities so well.

EDUCATION AS PHILOSOPHY.

To include a book upon the theory of education in a serial history of philosophy is no doubt defensible, though no defence is offered. Certainly the possibility of education implies a metaphysic, and our view of a particular system cannot be independent of our notions of world-structure in general. But that does not justify a bare assumption of the right to existence. After reading Prof. Adams we are reconciled, though we cannot forget, to take a single example, that educational is far below political philosophy in order and articulation development. A little relevant psychology and some more or less relevant theorizing come from school-masters and others, but there are no Bastilles in the history of education. A ruler's deposition was once coloured by the plea that "he hath broken the social compact," but "educands" seldom rise up against the tyranny of their elders, crying, "Pedagogues to the lantern!"

Having struck our blow against the intruder in the domain of philosophy, we admit that Prof. Adams does not fail to show in concrete cases the intimate relation of educational theory to other kinds of speculation. Not forgetting the error which Kant committed, after himself warning others against it, we do not expect an actual scheme of values to be deduced from the *κοινὰ ἀρχαὶ* of thought. But it is interesting to see how freedom of the will is usually implied; how original sin appears in the notion that it is easy to educate for evil, as though any one could be made a villain, and a weakling could rise to high altitudes of misbehaviour. Environment and consciousness concern education, as well as being the battle-fields of philosophy, and we postulate progress, saying perhaps with Kant that we should educate to a standard a little in advance of actual needs, so that the "educand" shall not be left behind. Or the notion of heredity steps in, and we invest with an eye to compound interest, until the transmission of acquired characteristics is questioned; then we become only life-tenants of this world on a lease which has no clause giving compensation for unexhausted improvements.

There can hardly be a limit to the analogies and comparisons and connexions which diligence could trace. Prof. Adams finds even "categories" of education—polarity (which covers subject and object), the organon (which covers matter and form), others concerned with specific as against general education, artificial as against natural, and many more. But we think that the book is most valuable in its historical chapters. The author's narrative is clear and penetrating; behind the exposition a pleasant humour is only half concealed, and a power of crisp phrasing gives the necessary relief. We learn that Humanism naturally used childhood as a time for learning

The Evolution of Educational Theory. By John Adams. (Macmillan & Co.)

the technique of the classics, for it looked on childhood as a necessary, but regrettable waste of time. Or on another theory, the classical ages were the youth of the world; like goes to like, therefore little boys should learn *mensa* and profit by those pure lyrics in praise of

fons and mons,
Chalybs, hydrops, gryps, and pons,
et hoc genus omne.

But "our understandings are not all to be built by the square of Greece and Rome," so Naturalism with its noble savage, the Idealism of Froebel and Pestalozzi with its plant, and all the other systems follow one another, showing at least that the history of educational theory is the history of metaphor. Dr. Montessori's original system we notice in the next article.

But there is no need to analyze more fully what can be read with pleasure by any one who takes a little trouble. We may mention an interesting discussion of specific education, as in our English public schools, where the aim is definitely to produce a Christian gentleman, and its relation to specialization, though between specific education and "specialization at long range" the distinction seems to wear a little thin. These philosophic refinements do, in fact, become depressing, and we weary of a world where only the rules of the game restrain us from knocking down the house of cards in disgust. Even the distinction between education and life is in one aspect merely a concession to utility. We feel that while we are capable of learning, education is going on, and the educator and educand may be one. This is the negation of the pedagogic spirit. Goethe, as Prof. Adams says, had "as little of that spirit as falls to the lot of man," though "he used many of the ordinary relationships of life with a deliberate educational bias." Here, at any rate, the criticism of categories seems to fail us. Education for once is only an ardent and penetrating desire to be in the fullest relation to experience. Anything short of this seems almost inevitably tainted with the notion quoted by Prof. Adams from a Bishop of London, who said that, whatever else it might mean, education always implied in the last resort intercommunication between an inferior and a superior mind. We must always be judging and valuing, but the distinction of benefactor and beneficiary is not so precise as that. We should, indeed, be out of patience with the whole business, if there were not a potent reason for keeping it within the bounds of human activity. Arguments from instinct may be only the old faculty psychology in a new dress; nevertheless, we can quiet our consciences a little by the reflection that the desire to educate must be in some way connected with parenthood. There is the spur of an innate desire; so we take the defenceless young, and work out our energy on that material. Even then we must remember that the child may be unable to escape, but it can pray with some effect to be delivered from its friends.

The Montessori Method: Scientific Pedagogy as applied to Child Education in "The Children's Houses." By Maria Montessori. With Additions and Revisions by the Author. Translated by Anne E. George, with an Introduction by Prof. H. W. Holmes. (Heinemann.)

THE manner in which this volume is translated will, it is to be feared, somewhat retard that wide dissemination which is its due. Not that the version is unfaithful; its defect is that, in holding close to the Italian, it has not always got so far as to be English. That, for instance, which Miss George calls "didactic material" is known to British teachers as "educational apparatus." "Pedagogic," again, is, in these islands, a word which has a highly specialized usage; in her pages, however, it appears with great frequency, and in two cases out of three the correct equivalent would be "educational."

The book itself is of pregnant significance. It brings into the most vital of human callings a new and a truer vision: Dr. Maria Montessori entered upon the education of children with the training, not of a teacher, but of a physician; she came to the schoolroom from another province, and saw it as a traveller sees a foreign country. Her first pupils were defective children, and instead of making an artificial world for them, she tried to keep their education as close as possible to normal life. For two years she spent eleven hours a day with these children, and her great instrument in dealing with them was the absence of restraint. Under her guidance children from idiot asylums learnt to

"read and write so well that I was able to present them at a public school for an examination together with normal children. And they passed the examination successfully."

Onlookers marvelled how they came to do so well; Dr. Montessori marvelled how the normal children did no better; and from that time she began to work out a scheme for the reasonable education of the ordinary child.

Her opportunity arrived when an Italian society for the better housing of work-people asked her to organize the schools which they were establishing in their buildings for the younger children of their tenants. She carried into her task that freshly beholding eye which is the mark of genius. She perceived that to give lessons to children sitting fixed in rows at desks—"like butterflies mounted on pins"—was not to educate them for a world of activities and actualities; that such children were, in fact, prisoned and enslaved. In "The Children's Houses" there are no desks, no fixed seats, no enforced attitudes. When the little creatures come in the morning, they are first inspected as to their cleanliness (that they must be sent clean is one of the very few rules); hands, faces, and teeth that fall below the standard must be washed by their owners, under friendly guidance if required. They themselves "visit" the

schoolroom: things out of place are put tidy, little brooms sweep, dusters perform their duty: the great point is that the children act, instead of seeing their elders acting on their behalf. There is practice in sitting, standing, moving about, taking up and setting down objects, or passing them to one another. There are conversations, the "directress" inquiring about little failures and successes—whether, for example, a child has managed to go upstairs without muddying the steps. Exercises "to develop co-ordinated movements of the fingers... prepare the children for the exercises of practical life, such as dressing and undressing themselves." The apparatus for this purpose consists of "wooden frames, each mounted with two pieces of cloth, or leather, to be fastened or unfastened by means of the buttons and buttonholes, hooks and eyes, eyelets and lacings, or automatic fasteners." Graduated cubes, cylinders, &c., all so arranged that the child tests its own achievement, lead the fingers, the eye, and the mind to distinguish size and weight. The children learn to sort into gradations cards wound with coloured silk; and to touch and recognize surfaces and shapes. All these processes are in the nature of games; the aim of the teacher is to interfere as little as possible and to speak no unnecessary word. Her function is to give pupils the names as they need them; but to avoid anything that may distract attention or confuse remembrance. Power of discrimination is acquired very early. "Children of three years are able to put all the tints [sixty-four] in gradation."

Writing and reading are taught by means of letters cut out in wood or card. These the child applies to painted letters of the same size; he follows their shapes with his finger, and later with a little stick, acquiring the power, and even the habit, of writing before he is aware that he can write. When, in a surprisingly short time, he begins to set down words and sentences, he does so with unusual ease and precision. Reading advances at the same time and by the same methods, the exercises being undertaken as the pupils grow ready for them. There is no debarring of children from the great educational tool of reading. The pupils read quickly and easily at an early age; most other children, not allowed to learn then, do so at a later age slowly and painfully. Thus it is not surprising that pupils who pass, at five years old, from "The Children's House" to the elementary school are found ready to enter, not the first, but the third, division. In school studies they are ahead, and have, in addition, learnt to speak properly, to be clean, orderly, and gentle, to know the names of shapes, colours, and qualities, to observe, to draw, to mould in clay, and, above all, to be independent agents—more, to be civilized citizens. For, in its essence, what Dr. Montessori teaches is civilization. Two generations of such training might create a new society formed of persons who had developed their capacities of body and of mind easily and happily.

The Correspondence of Jonathan Swift, D.D. Edited by F. Elrington Ball. With an Introduction by the Right Rev. J. H. Bernard. Vol. III. (Bell & Sons).

DR. ELRINGTON BALL must be wearied of the monotonous chorus of eulogy which greets each successive instalment of his monumental edition of Swift's Correspondence, and to please him we would willingly sing out of tune, if only he would oblige us with a reasonable pretext. But a careful examination of his third volume compels us to echo the note we have twice sounded before. His editing, masterly from the first, only gains in its sure and easy command of the immense store of biographical and historical materials which he has collected from all available sources, and his notes form an encyclopædia of accurate information on all persons and subjects connected with the letters. It would need a microscopic eye to detect even trivial slips.

The present volume includes, from a literary point of view, the most brilliant period of Swift's correspondence. The letters range from the beginning of 1718 to the end of 1727, and during these ten years Swift was writing the 'Drapier's Letters' and 'Gulliver's Travels,' and had not yet given up visiting his friends in London. His chief correspondents were still Bolingbroke, Oxford and his son, Prior, and Arbuthnot; and he had begun that delightful intercourse with Pope and Gay which forms one of the happiest memories of a life not yet quite soured. He had begun, too, the interchange of letters with a new friend, Dr. Sheridan, in which irresponsible levity contrasted oddly with the sombre tone of his contemporary publications. Stella was still alive, near and dear, and the volume includes the only letter from the Dean to "Miss Hester Johnson" that has been preserved, after the unapproachable 'Journal to Stella.' Vanessa also was near, too near, till her death in 1723, and the twenty-one letters between her and "Cadenus" printed in this volume reveal a relation which is pathetically human.

These letters to and from Vanessa were all printed by Sir Walter Scott; and, though Dr. Ball has not been able to add anything of great importance towards the solution of the problem which has baffled so many students of Swift's character, his admirably judicial examination of the whole question in Appendix III. will be scanned with absorbing interest. It presents a full account of the Vanhomrigh family, and many details about that worthy alderman to whom, as Lord Mayor of Dublin, the civic authority owes its famous SS gold chain and medal adorned by Roettier with the bust of William III., still, we believe, worn by the holder of the office without detriment to his political views. Alderman Vanhomrigh was a friend of Schomberg, and as Commissary-General of Ireland attended his camp at Lisburn. He did his work so well that he was specially com-

mended by Government, and became not only M.P. for Londonderry, but also one of the chief commissioners of Irish revenue. He was a member of the Dublin Philosophical Society and a friend of Archbishop King, and Vanessa's intellectual abilities were clearly inherited. That brilliant young lady was born at the close of 1687 or the beginning of 1688, as Dr. Ball proves, though Swift was given to understand that she was two years younger; and she was enrolled a free-woman of the City of Dublin in April, 1688, whilst still in long-clothes. The course of her relations with Swift is minutely chronicled and discussed in this valuable Appendix. About their correspondence, which began in May, 1709, Dr. Ball makes this shrewd comment:—

"With the close of the year 1711 a further development in the friendship between Swift and Vanessa is observable in a resolution on her part to preserve his letters. The ordinary motive may have been the primary reason, but inasmuch as she appears soon to have begun to keep copies of her own letters to him, an idea that this correspondence might be useful if Swift proved recalcitrant was probably latent. Swift intended possibly the letter covering the one to Miss Long as a joke, but it is not a matter for wonder that Vanessa regarded it seriously, since Swift took the trouble to send with it a 'starched letter' for the eyes of others. As Swift was generally lodging in London near the Van-homrighs there was little opportunity [necessity?] for written communications, and the next letters of a compromising character which Vanessa received from Swift were doubtless those written from Windsor in the following summer. With these have been preserved two letters from her, but two others which preceded them and failed to draw from Swift a reply no longer exist. This fact tends to confirm the opinion expressed by me... that Vanessa's letters are printed from copies kept by her, and not from the originals. In almost every case such letters of hers as are forthcoming were sent at times when there was tension between her and Swift, while letters written to him when the prospect seemed to her brighter are lost."

Dr. Ball preserves an ominous silence on the visit to Windsor, and Swift's taking Vanessa to Oxford and lying to Lady Orkney to cover his absence; but we presume, from the remark that "Vanessa had paid Swift visits... at Chelsea... and at Kensington," that the editor accepts the fact that she was often with him in his lodgings, and therefore might equally well have stayed with him at an inn. Though he nowhere pronounces a distinct opinion on their precise relations, because the evidence does not in his view justify such precision, Dr. Ball makes no attempt to minimize the damaging impression produced by Swift's letters to Vanessa, or the frequency of their meetings both in Dublin and at the neighbouring Celbridge, which could hardly have been kept secret. Stella must have known of them, for

"the two ladies were residing within a very short distance of each other, Swift's figure was conspicuous, and the place in which they were was according to him one 'where everything is known in a week and magnified a hundred degrees.' The jealousy that such

a discovery could not fail to arouse in Stella is a strong argument for the theory of the marriage ceremony with her, but the tone of Swift's later letters to Vanessa is an equally strong one against it."

To the mind of the present reviewer it is a conclusive argument against it. It is unnecessary to say that Dr. Ball, who, as a rule, sternly eschews guesswork, lends no countenance to the legend of Vanessa's letter to Stella, Swift's ride to Celbridge, the "awful look," &c. But he seems to us to attach too much importance to a statement of Delany's, which previous writers have in our opinion rightly slurred over, that Vanessa "certainly gave herself up, as Ariadne did, to Bacchus from the day that she was deserted." It may have been true, but one can scarcely argue from the conduct of a desperate woman in the last few months of her life that she "would not have done so" if she "had not previously displayed some tendency towards habits of intemperance"; and when Dr. Ball asks, "May not Swift's conduct, at least in some degree, have been due to an effort to save her from them?" one can only reply that the whole tenor of Vanessa's earlier life and the whole tone of their letters are against any such hypothesis.

In another Appendix the editor discusses the important question how far we possess the bulk of Swift's letters. It is clear that those elect people to whom he chiefly wrote (the letters to the Earls of Oxford, father and son, Bolingbroke, Prior, Pope, Arbuthnot, Sheridan, Chetwode, Tickell, Lord Carteret, Mrs. Howard, Stopford, with Vanessa's, form two-thirds of the whole correspondence in this volume) preserved his letters carefully, and Swift himself was not less tenacious of theirs; though Pope, for reasons of his own, destroyed some letters, and Arbuthnot and Bolingbroke evidently lost others. There were also a considerable number of political letters from and to Erasmus Lewis and Charles Ford which prudence, perhaps exaggerated, condemned to the fire. But, on the whole, Dr. Ball believes that we do possess the bulk of Swift's correspondence, and this being so, it is remarkable how few letters he wrote. It is true that his friends were constantly reproaching him for long silences, and he is often found excusing himself; but it is astonishing that the total number of letters written and received during the ten years covered by this volume only amounts to 280, or little more than one a fortnight. Frequent illness, and impatience of corresponding with dull people, will account for much; but the conclusion is inevitable that Swift did not love letter-writing—possibly because he held so high a standard of what a letter should be.

The illustrations to this volume include excellent photographs of Vanessa's house at Celbridge by Miss Irene Falkner, and of its grounds and "Vanessa's Bridge" by Mr. T. J. Westropp; and others, no less admirable, of Gaulstown House and Loughgall Manor by Messrs. Shaw and Allison.

THE ROADS OF IRELAND.

IN 'My Irish Year' Mr. Pádraic Colum has produced a book full of interest and charm. Written with the sympathy and insight born of long familiarity with the phases of peasant life the story is told with a swing and a fluency which seem to suggest that the author found a pleasure in the telling of it. From the first chapter to the last he is "going the roads," and as he goes he talks, using the "Kiltartan" idiom, which Lady Gregory was the first to make known to the reader of books. The story is that of rural Ireland: Mr. Colum's wanderings never lead him to any of the larger towns.

The "strong" farmer, his smaller rival, the day labourer, the "shuler," the balladmonger, the parish priest, the country shopkeeper, the schoolmaster, the constabulary man—all these well-known figures of the Irish country-side of to-day are brought vividly before us. Mr. Colum does not do all the talking himself: he has the instinct of the dramatist, and he lets his characters explain themselves. It is this, no less than his profound sympathy with the life of the people, that gives vitality and verisimilitude to his pictures.

Many recent writers on Ireland have unfolded theories more or less convincing, and imagined Utopias more or less attractive; but none of these, with the exception of J. M. Synge, has succeeded in bringing before his readers so vivid an impression of the human element that lies behind all theories and Utopias.

The Irish peasant farmer, as we see him in Mr. Colum's pages, is a man emerging from an old order of things, and not yet at home in the new. The long and exhausting land war is at an end: he has got what he hungered and fought for—the land; but he still has almost everything to learn about the value of his possession and the possibilities latent in it. Mr. Colum has much to say about the evils of emigration, the lack of initiative, the absurd social prejudice which prevents the son of a small farmer from learning his business practically as a labourer. The student of Irish social conditions is familiar with these difficulties, which stand in the way of any real and permanent improvement in Irish rural life. They are not to be removed by any outside organization, however powerful. Even the co-operative movement, which has done excellent work, has only touched the fringe of the problem. What is really needed in Ireland, if the best is to be got out of the farmer and the land, is a radical reform in the system of primary education. There is no nature study in Irish national schools. The adventure and charm of nature lore are a sealed book to the Irish national-school teacher. As Mr. Colum points out, the "agriculture" taught in

My Irish Year. By Pádraic Colum. (Mills & Boon.)

Irish schools from a textbook is as remote from real life as political economy or higher mathematics. What wonder, then, that the children grow up with their faces turned not towards the land, but away from it; and that when they are old enough they seek a way of escape?

But it is not alone on these gloomy pictures that the author dwells. As he journeys up and down the roads he sees much to rejoice over: well-built houses instead of the mud cabins of former days, flowers in the gardens, a higher standard of comfort. Above all, he is keenly alive to the highly developed social sense of the Irish people, that most priceless of their possessions, of which no poverty, no oppression, and no disaster seem able to deprive them. The abundant and vivid speech of Synge's peasants, with its picturesque extravagance, its passionate invective, its scathing irony, is only a reproduction of what may be heard in almost any Irish village on a fair day. Satire, humorous or pungent, is part of the ordinary stock-in-trade of Irish conversation. It is perhaps this which has given rise to the saying quoted by Mr. Colum "as loveless as an Irishman"; but we cannot agree with him in thinking that "love, as the English and Continental writers think of it, has little place in Irish life." Under the mocking speech there is often a reserve of passion; and surely 'The Love Songs of Connacht,' some of which Mr. Colum quotes, are supreme in their poignant simplicity.

The Great State: Essays in Construction.

By H. G. Wells, the Countess of Warwick, and others. (Harper & Brothers.)

EVEN the best of these essays cannot be counted more than rough sketches of a presentment only adumbrated here. Mr. Wells's colleagues have apparently been allowed a sight of his Introduction, but for what purpose it is difficult to surmise, as there is no attempt at co-ordination. In the few instances of cross-reference there is more contradiction than agreement; but we state the fact in no depreciatory spirit. What cause we have of complaint lies elsewhere: some of the authors have been so anxious to seize an opportunity for their own animadversions on the existing order, that many of the essays are iconoclastic rather than constructive. If our notice partakes too much of the same character, we can but plead the force of example.

Mr. Wells seeks, in the interests of greater clearness, to coin fresh designations, such as "conservators" for men like Messrs. Chesterton and Belloc, who, according to him, represent a conception of "vinous, loudly singing, earthy, toiling, custom-ruled, wholesome, and insanitary men." He does not, in our opinion, attain his end, though his attempt to pigeon-hole others does not lead to quite such outrageous classification. With the broadened out-

look entailed by the spread of ideas among those who think at all, classification will, we believe, become more and more difficult—and useless. The most that it may be possible to say in the future will be that a certain person has a tendency to over-emphasize a certain aspect. For instance, Mr. Wells over-emphasizes what he calls the failure of Fabianism. His attack on the Fabians should be recalled when later one reads Mr. Stirling Taylor's words on the subject of "non-arrival":—

"The serious social reformer is wise enough to hope that he will never arrive; he is optimistic enough to believe that there will always be something better beyond. He does not visualise himself as one of a party of excursionists who will be disembarked at the Millennium, as it might be at the end of his favourite sea-side pier. The conception of continual travelling is innate in the ideal."

So increasingly prevalent is the latter idea that we believe that many people, when they pray for immortality, do not so much desire a resurrection of the body as the power of continuing their working identity.

We owe it to Mr. Wells to quote his definition of "The Great State," the term he uses to express an ideal

"of a social system no longer localised, no longer immediately tied to and conditioned by the cultivation of the land, world-wide in its interests and outlook and catholic in its tolerance and sympathy, a system of great individual freedom with a universal understanding among its citizens of a collective thought and purpose."

It is his optimistic belief that,

"just as nearly every man at work upon Voltaic electricity in 1850 knew that he was preparing for electric traction, so do we know that we are, with a whole row of unsolved problems before us, working towards the Great State,"

when an agricultural population would be able to

"move out of town into an open-air life as the spring approached, and return for spending, pleasure, and education as the days shortened."

In addition,

"a fully developed civilisation employing machines in the hands of highly skilled men will minimise toil to the very utmost; no man will shove where a machine can shove, or carry where a machine can carry; but there will remain, more particularly in the summer, a vast amount of hand operations, invigorating and even attractive to the urban population."

Much else does Mr. Wells prognosticate for such a State. The majority of the ideas set out can be found in his own writings and those of Prof. William James, whom he names, Edward Bellamy, and other idealists.

The most noticeable difference between Mr. Wells and the other writers is to be found in his rejection of the idea of State Socialism, and their practical adhesion to it, if only as a transitional episode. The Countess of

Warwick, who writes on 'The Country-side,' advocates State farms, and in her denunciation of individual allotments overlooks their utility, if used for intensive cultivation.

Mr. Chiozza Money on 'Work in the Great State' writes the most helpful article, at any rate, viewed from the standpoint of democracy—a larger public than, we fear, this book will reach. His article should have terrible poignancy for the private employer. Until that individual's conscience makes it profitless for him to gain even a modicum of luxury at the expense of the workers' souls, we fear there will be little curtailment of the waste of energy, some forms of which Mr. Money so cogently indicates.

Mr. Money's statistics concerning the number of non-producers—there is one retailer to every six families, and the cost of distribution exceeds that of supply, a fact on which we ourselves commented in reviewing Mr. Brougham Villiers's recent book—are but too credible. Only on one point do we think Mr. Money can be proved wrong—his assertion that "it is safe to say that no poor man ever wears a garment wholly made of honest woollen material." On that point we surmise that Mr. Stephen Reynolds's first-hand knowledge of fishermen's dress will prove more trustworthy. With Mr. Money's brief constructive policy for work in the coming State we find ourselves generally in agreement, notably where he is at issue with Mr. Wells in seeing the necessity for enforcing some modicum of honourable work on every person. We purposely use the word "work," rather than his word "toil," for although he speaks of coal-mines, we believe that modern invention, either along the lines prognosticated recently by Sir William Ramsay or some other, will render the toilsome processes of such occupations obsolete.

Sir Ray Lankester in 'The Making of New Knowledge' airs two special grievances. One is the lack of adequate provision for

"creating new knowledge, knowledge pure and simple, not as the so-called 'handmaid' of commerce, industry, and the arts of war, but knowledge as the greatest and best thing that man can create—knowledge as the Master who must be obeyed."

a sentence which might be interpreted as divorcing knowledge from life. We think that side by side with the mention of the German Emperor's gift to learning the recent English donations might have been mentioned. Sir Ray Lankester's other grievance concerns the uses to which our Universities are put. His carping reference to the Oxford working-class movement is softened by the knowledge that he has done as much as any man to popularize the branch of knowledge which he has made his own.

Dr. Bond's essay on 'Health and Healing in the Great State' is worth its place in the book, if only as setting clearly before the reader the danger to health of the monotony of our present specialized

factory system. Truly we might as well hope for the smooth running of machinery into which grit was introduced instead of oil as expect contentment from toilers whom we insist on educating before we relegate them to tasks for which intelligence is almost a disqualification.

In 'Democracy and the Great State,' by Mr. Cecil Chesterton, the tendency of an undemocratic collectivism to end in the servile state was well worth insisting upon, as was also the need for recalling to our politicians Moltke's notable saying that the greater a man is the less he needs. Mr. Chesterton's advocacy of the Referendum brings to mind a plausible method we have heard advocated, viz., that in a democratic state with our tax papers we might receive a ballot paper for recording our votes for or against Bills on which politicians had been debating during the past six months.

Miss Cicely Hamilton demands individuality for women as well as men, but allows her sense of justice to outstrip her sense of the logical. In the following quotation an opponent might falsely claim that she advocated a transference of domination to the other sex, for that would, in fact, represent the reverse of the present position:—

"Marriage, as it affects one party to the contract—man—has existed for a considerable period of time as a purely voluntary institution, and... it does not appear to be any less popular with him on that account. I fail to see, therefore, why the modification of the compulsory character of the institution, as it affects the other party to the contract—woman—should make it any less popular with her."

Mr. Roger Fry's essay, coming from one who declares himself no Socialist, pleasingly emphasizes our contention of the waning utility of classification. He follows Mr. Money in plunging for non-professionalism in art, and besides other good things gives us a capital dissection of the contents of an average refreshment-room as viewed by an artist.

The interest of the subject rather than the intrinsic merits of the book has already led us to take up more space than we intended, and an adamant editor will only permit us to name interesting articles by Mr. E. S. P. Haynes on 'Law and the Great State,' the Rev. Conrad Noel on 'A Picture of the Church in the Great State,' Mr. Herbert Trench on 'The Growth of the Great State,' and Mr. Hugh P. Vowles on 'The Tradition of the Great State.'

Amor Vincit: a Romance of the Staffordshire Moorlands. By Mrs. R. S. Garnett. (Duckworth & Co.)

Most readers of novels must have a lively recollection of Mrs. Garnett's 'The Infamous John Friend.' Her new book will not disappoint them. It is refreshing, not merely by reason of its excellences, which are many, but by reason also of

the fact that its strong and weak points are more or less the opposite of the strong and weak points of the ordinary good novel. In the first place, though it is hardly necessary for the unravelling of the story to read every line of it, we found ourselves compelled to do so by the force and colour and cunning of the writing. This is choice, but not too choice, in the use of words, and unusually simple in the structure of sentences, whereby the whole work is made to the ear, indeed, rather monotonous—with a rugged, not a smooth monotony—but to the eye rich and lively. If North Staffordshire, in Mrs. Garnett's pages, is "desolate rather than beautiful," it is not "wild, without grandeur," and certainly not "hilly, without charm." The character of the landscape, in all seasons and under all sorts of skies, and the spell belonging to it are admirably rendered.

To match this setting the human figures must needs be austere, even grim, their gaiety fitful and stormy, their loves and hates imbued with a certain savagery. The love which conquers is that of Ellen Brindley. It is first, and at its centre, love for Richard Hollinsclough, but it has about it a vast circumference of "divine charity" which embraces impartially all the living creatures—human or animal, good or bad—within her reach. Ellen never blames, still less resents wrongs merely done to herself. There are numberless works in which a presentiment of tragedy is infused into the atmosphere. Before the personage who is to precipitate it is brought on the scene, or has revealed himself, his influence is perceived: there is hatred or folly or jealousy about, and ruin is foreknown. One of the great charms of this book is that the like is here effected in regard to love and wisdom. Ellen is scarcely seen till nearly half way through, yet her presence is felt, and felt as the permanent unifying element, presaging final happiness. To the wild scene of the tale she is what glimpses of blue sky are through shifting black clouds; her triumph may be delayed—by the nature of things it is inevitable.

Richard Hollinsclough, the hero, is the last of a long-descended family, in this generation sufficiently wealthy, but fallen in older days from the position of gentry to that of yeomanry, and not having in this respect retrieved itself. He has been harshly reared; and at his side, in the woman who is his old nurse and house-keeper, he has continually one who is a focus of hatred, as Ellen Brindley is the focus of love. He marries perversely a pretty, fragile girl, knowing that what she has of a heart is set on Jack Beresford, Ellen's half-brother. His management of her—who, after all, might have been managed—is all astray. She falls ill, lingers for months in a decline, and dies at last overcome by a visit from Beresford, whom Richard himself has brought to her side. There follows—and it is the main thread of the story—a long and bitter warfare between these two men. Beresford, a huge, immensely strong man,

boastful and dissipated, but of a lion-like bravery, is Richard's superior in all obvious bodily and mental faculties, and also in out-of-the-way endowments—the dowser's gift, and the power to attract and do what he chooses with animals. He is captain of a copper mine on the Hollinsclough land, and in his struggle with Richard has the miners at his back. Richard, sensitive and irritable, nourishing an ever-increasing hate—which is besides, for reasons of her own, sedulously inflamed by old Hannah, his nurse—is more often than not in the right, but almost invariably acts amiss and puts himself in the wrong. It is well and subtly brought out: how his brooding renders him incapable of judging what is the right moment and of rectifying himself by any general, external standard. Again and again he belies his real goodness and honesty by doings which are base, just as, through alternating supineness and precipitancy, he commits follies that belie his real intelligence.

The struggle lasts for years, and the incidents of it, which nearly all take place out of doors, are finely imagined. In particular, the necessarily oft-repeated anticlimax—the time which follows some marked event—is so skilfully treated that one gets something of the savour which belongs to actual life, the sense of being

Rolled round in earth's diurnal course,
With rocks, and stones, and trees.

Closely and strongly too are imagined the relations between the characters, which seem all to have, though in a less degree than Ellen, some subtle symbolic reference to the details of the earth they spring from. They are grouped with well-contrived balance, and by their divers juxtapositions are made to enhance one another. This indeed, structurally, is the best part of the book.

Its weaknesses, curiously enough, lie in the characterization. There is something lacking—some last touch that would have brought these figures into full life. They would, probably, seem alive in any work in which the lines of relation between them, also the background, were less strong. The actual defect is plainly connected with the book being exclusively addressed to the eye, and so monotonous to the ear; and we can trace it in two ways: first, in the dialogue, which seems to move by some sort of convention, and, as it has few of the rhythms, so also has not, for all its cleverness, the true effect of speech; and, secondly, in the too great evenness of method in narration, which hardly differentiates between mere connecting passages and the account of the most exciting events. The subordinate persons in the story, the pithy sayings and descriptions of scenery which have delighted us, will be much commented on. It is, however, an evidence of the artistic strength of the book that, in spite of its wealth of detail, it yet interests predominantly as a whole.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Allison (Sir R. A.), A LECTURE ON HYMNS AND THEIR WRITERS, delivered to the Holy Trinity Men's Mutual Improvement Society on December 12th, 1911, 6d. net. Carlisle, Thurnam

The writer of this short lecture says truly that hymns have their part in building up the spiritual life of the people. In the earliest days of the Christian Church hymn-singing was a special feature of the services. The remarks on hymns and their writers, though simple, are thoughtful.

Herford (R. Travers), PHARISAISM. ITS AIM AND ITS METHOD, 5/ net.

Williams & Norgate

A presentation of the Pharisaic conception of religion born of that passion for justice—even to traditional outlanders—which is characteristic of to-day. The author's sympathetic study, the fruit of thirty years of literary exploration, traces the development of Pharisaism from its source in Ezra to its final literary embodiment in the Talmud, and explains the theory of Torah, and Pharisaism as the system intended to put that theory into practice. The opposition between the Pharisee and Jesus, and between Judaism and the teaching of St. Paul, occupies chapters which indicate the close bearing of knowledge on the subject for those who would rightly understand the attitude of the New Testament to the older religion. As the author's study closes with the downfall of the Jewish State, A.D. 170, he makes no mention of the line of descent which handed on the Rabbinical tradition—an omission which unfortunately tends to strengthen the prevailing impression that Judaism is an arrested development, an echo of a far-away epoch, instead of a living factor holding up ideals of the knowledge of God.

Pullan (Rev. Leighton), THE GOSPELS, 5/ Longmans

This book is one of the most important and one of the best examples of the Oxford Library of Practical Theology. All the more vital questions, and in particular those which have the closest bearing on the practical ministry of the Church, are thoroughly treated in the light of recent research. The author has been impressed by the superiority, so far as recent work is concerned, of Christian over non-Christian scholarship, and, again, of English—perhaps hitherto somewhat underrated—over a good deal of foreign work. Especially useful should be the second and third chapters, in which he gives a sufficient and well-balanced summary of the history of criticism affecting the Gospels, and discusses the Synoptic Problem. He agrees with those scholars who believe that the non-Markan portions of the Third Gospel are derived from a source never included in Q. The evidence for the Johannine authorship of the Fourth Gospel might, we think, have been marshalled more effectively, and, though we fully understand the difficulty of want of space, we wish the question of "historicity" had been directly dealt with. A theory, however crude and ill-found, which can be summed up in so simple a proposition as "Jesus Christ never existed," would seem, from a practical point of view, better worth refuting than many another, less unreasonable, but requiring more elaborate statement.

Law.

Annesley Case (The), edited by Andrew Lang, 5/ net. Hodge

The Annesley case, which was curious and romantic enough to bear revival in the Notable English Trials Series, is a striking example of how flatly two groups of witnesses, sworn to tell the truth, may contradict each other. The question was whether James Annesley, who had as a boy been fraudulently transported by the machinations of Lord Altham's brother, was his lordship's legitimate son, and therefore his heir. Some twenty-eight years having elapsed since the claimant's birth, many of the people who could have proved his parentage were dead, including Lady Altham, the midwife said to have attended her, and all the alleged godparents. The defence set up was that there had never been any such birth, and that James was really the son of an inferior servant in the Altham household. To one looking dispassionately, after 180 years, at the evidence so well marshalled and presented by Mr. Lang, the fact of Lady Altham's having been the mother of a boy seems established; and, since the principal witnesses on the other side swore stoutly to the contrary, it appears equally clear that some of them—and in particular her ladyship's waiting-woman—must have committed perjury. Although Mr. Lang declines to give a decisive opinion, his summing-up is favourable rather to the claimant; and probably the very few readers who plough through the whole body of evidence will be left with a conviction that James Annesley was really the rightful heir, and with a good deal of amazement that the scion of a family so worthless should have developed into so decent a man.

Poetry.

Blocksidge (William), A NORTHERN TRAIL; and MORETON MILES. Privately printed

Two volumes by an Australian poet. Some of the poems in 'A Northern Trail' have a peculiar dry charm, as, for instance, one on the Jewish maidens in Whitechapel, a medley of scholarship, fancy, and humour. But Mr. Blocksidge's verse is often so trite that even his obscure expression cannot conceal his obviousness. As, for example:

Fortune's a god; his fatal throne
No purple else more potent than—
How oft his ordinaid god, unknown,
Is passed unvalued of a man!

Higdon (T. C.), THE LABOURER.

Jarrod & Sons

Heroic couplets, reminiscent of an eighteenth-century quietistic model, delineating in weak and pedestrian sentiment the sorrows of the agricultural labourer. The verses are steeped in a gentle sincerity and resignation, but have no inspiration.

Morris (William), THE DEFENCE OF GUENEVERE, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/ net.

Routledge

'Jason' and 'The Earthly Paradise' are already available in the Muses' Library, and we hope that other of Morris's works will appear in this neat and portable edition, as well as 'The Defence of Guenevere.' For Morris's reputation is deservedly expanding every year. Besides 'The Defence,' the present volume contains a goodly store of the earlier short poems, mostly ballads and dramatic verse, such as 'Rapunzel,' 'Sir Peter Harpden's End,' 'Father John's War Song,' and the like. We are glad to see the exquisite 'Summer Dawn' included. Some of the selections, however, are less discriminating, probably owing to copyright. There is an Introduction by Mr. John Drinkwater.

Patterson (J. E.), THE LURE OF THE SEA, 5/ net. Heinemann

Mr. Patterson is not a poet, though long a seeker after poetry, and his nautical verses lack the intimate maritime touch that he can give to his prose narratives. The longest piece in this book is the least undistinguished—a story of how certain Greek pirates were pursued by revengeful Pluto, to whom they had refused to sacrifice. Even this is bald in places; but 'The Ship' and 'Ocean Murmurs' are commonplace jingles throughout. The following verse from the former is characteristic:—

I have watched the sun at midnight
In that far-off northern sea;
I have seen old Nature's lyddite
Burst on our blackened lee,
When the squalls were round us shrieking,
'Mid Western Ocean foam,
And savage seas were seeking
To claim us for their own.

The rhyming of "lyddite" with "midnight" might have commended itself to Mrs. Browning.

Poetry and Life Series: ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING AND HER POETRY, by Kathleen E. Royds; and **SCOTT AND HIS POETRY,** by A. E. Morgan, 10d. each.

Harrop

Here is an attempt to interpret the poetry of Mrs. Browning in the light of her life, convictions, and ideals. It is dangerous to apply this principle universally to poetry, but it is justified in the present case, where temperamental qualities reacted so vividly and spontaneously upon poetic realization. The partial truth that literature is "life seen through a temperament" is wholly and relevantly exact of Mrs. Browning. The study of her offers but few complexities either for the biographer or the critic, and the combination is here effected with fidelity and insight. For students of poetry this monograph should prove illuminating and suggestive. The poetic selections are hardly as felicitous.

A similar method is pursued with Scott, though his poetry, or rather metrical songs and stories, reflected but a few strands of his personality. They are interwoven with and symbolic of Abbotsford rather than himself. It must be remembered that Scott's vigorous, dramatic, and agreeable facility for versification was set aside for the more serious life-task of the novels. Mr. Morgan's study is hampered by such reservations, and more isolated treatment would have been also more fruitful. But for this, however, he is clear-eyed, succinctly and trenchantly, and sifts his material. The extracts are so numerous that the actual criticism, biographical or otherwise, practically takes a secondary place as a running commentary.

Walker (Syria), SOLITUDE: A ROMANCE OF SHERWOOD FOREST, a Poem in Four Parts. Drane

This poem follows the same plan of arrangement as Thomson's 'Seasons,' and in spirit is reminiscent of the meditative, quietistic temper of the eighteenth-century school, which heralded with caution and determination the "return to nature." Unfortunately their blemishes are accentuated in 'Solitude' with a strong infusion of sentimentality and falsity of atmosphere.

Bibliography.

Battersea Public Libraries, TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1911-12. Wightman
Catalogue of the Huth Collection of Printed Books and Illuminated Manuscripts, Second Portion, 5/

Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge

The second portion of the Catalogue of the Huth library of printed books and

manuscripts is contained in this volume. The sale will occupy the 5th, 6th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of June. It includes many rare and fascinating books.

Wigan Public Libraries, Quarterly Record.
JANUARY TO MARCH. Wigan, Wall

Philosophy.

Leadbeater (C. W.), A TEXTBOOK OF THEOSOPHY, 1/6 net.

Adyar, Madras, Theosophist Office

Given the unquestioning faith of a little child, it is a delightful exercise to follow the author's guidance from stage to stage of theosophical study, but for more sophisticated folk it would be well if he stopped occasionally to indicate the sources of his assertions. The characteristic optimism of all such literature gives to the view that all things work together for good the weight of scientific fact.

History and Biography.

Blok (Petrus Johannes), HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE NETHERLANDS: Part V. EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES, translated by Oscar A. Bierstadt, 12/6 net. Putnam's

The fifth and concluding volume of a history of Holland that has been twenty years in the making. Adequate space is devoted to the intellectual and scientific developments of the time. There are five somewhat inferior maps, an index, and an appendix upon the sources of Netherland history between 1702 and 1900. The last two volumes have been translated by Mr. Oscar Bierstadt, the first three by Miss Ruth Putnam.

Bradsher (Earl L.), MATHEW CAREY, EDITOR, AUTHOR, AND PUBLISHER: A STUDY IN AMERICAN LITERARY DEVELOPMENT, 5/6 net.

New York, Columbia University Press;
London, Frowde

An interesting survey of a publisher who was also indefatigable in patriotism and public service. Carey, born in Dublin in 1760, began defending his oppressed fellow-Catholics in 1779, and his enthusiastic and violent writing led to his emigration to America in 1784. He established himself in Philadelphia, and began, in 1787, the first magazine which gave preference to American writers and articles. He soon made a success of his publishing. Also he taught himself political economy, and wrote effectively on finance. His 'Vindicia Hibernica' and 'The Olive Branch,' dealing with the dissensions of the war of 1812, were tributes to his high spirit and extraordinary powers of work. The competition to secure early copies of famous English books and the whole question of imported literature against native afford many curious and interesting pages. Adaptation and mutilation of books were frequent on both sides of the Atlantic; and the American playwright in particular had no chance against English, French, and German plays, Kotzebue being in great demand. An alterer without acknowledgment from British comedy bore, we learn, the highly appropriate name of Mr. Frigmore.

Many famous names appear in this record of Carey. Poe paid a warm tribute to his character; La Fayette helped him with money to start in Philadelphia; and he corresponded with Cobbett and Dickens.

Browning (Oscar), A HISTORY OF THE MODERN WORLD, 1815-1910, 2 vols., 21/ net. Cassell

In this historical survey Mr. Oscar Browning has produced a work of much the same merits as the late C. A. Fyffe's 'History of

Modern Europe.' It is written in a rapid, picturesque style; its reflections are in the main moderate, if scarcely profound; and it displays much knowledge of events and men. The story is, indeed, rather overlaid with personages. Minor Spanish or Turkish politicians may interest Mr. Browning, but their names and characters occur so thickly on the page that the ordinary reader will find them confusing. The author too, is inclined to let his pen run away with him when he reaches certain events which appeal to him. The revolution of 1830, for example, is treated in much greater detail than that of 1848, though it is of far less importance; the battles of the Franco-German war are described with spirit, but at inordinate length; and, while the Zulu war receives more than its share of attention, Lord Roberts's defeat of Ayub Khan is dismissed in a line. The volumes are the outcome rather of a wide interest in the externalities of history than of a penetrating study of its origins. They will serve their turn, no doubt, with those who like easily written and easily digested history. The story that Prince Alfred's fellow-midshipmen crowned him with a bunch of tallow candles when he was chosen King of the Hellenes was hardly worth giving. There are also one or two slips: Sir Robert Peel did not die of concussion of the brain, but of a broken clavicle; and Shuvalov, not "Skobelev," was Russian Ambassador in London at the time of the Berlin Congress.

Butler (Henry Montagu), LORD CHATHAM AS AN ORATOR, 2/ net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

Dr. Butler, in the brief compass of his Romanes Lecture, succeeds in giving an impression of the elder Pitt that will remain with his hearers and readers. Evidently the mark of Chatham's oratory was that the heroic note broke from him with convincing sincerity. The safe virtue of sobriety was not his, and no man could be a worse model. By the very fact that of him, as of Garrick, a lively image has persisted, we may dimly divine how vivid his personality and his speech must have been.

McKillop (A. E.), A CHRONICLE OF THE POPES FROM ST. PETER TO PIUS X., 7/6 net. Bell

To write a history of the Popes in one volume was perhaps a laudable ambition, but it is one really impossible to accomplish except at the cost of brightness and interest. Mr. McKillop has composed a careful summary of the best-known books, in the hope of enabling us to avoid recourse to "a many-tomed cyclopædia." It is too much to expect that such a summary should be not only without bias, but also without mistakes; yet Mr. McKillop has avoided both as far as human nature may. Possibly this result is achieved by an absence of enthusiasm, for certainly only the most tepid interest could be aroused in the Papacy by a history in which there is hardly an anecdote, and the character-drawing is confined to a few meagre sentences. No one could read such a book through—except in the way the criminal was offered the chance of Guicciardini—and the absence of foot-notes or detailed references to authorities renders it of little use to students.

Stone (Rev. E. D.), HERBERT KYNASTON: A SHORT MEMOIR, WITH SELECTIONS FROM HIS OCCASIONAL WRITINGS, 3/6 net. Macmillan

The memoir is all too short, and might, one thinks, have been enlarged with more details, and improved in style. Kynaston, not exactly a success as a head master, was alike an amusing and inspiring teacher,

and found his true sphere at Durham. The translations and versions are delightful, a happy embodiment of that grace and fluency of scholarship which Eton produces at its best. There is some excellent fooling with deft parody of famous originals. Here is an epigram on women's degrees:—

*Propria quæ maribus mulier sibi munera poscit—
ut simili incedat, iure B.A.-ta, gradu!*

Strother's Journal, WRITTEN BY A TRADESMAN OF YORK AND HULL, 1784-5, edited by Casar Caine, 3/ net. A. Brown

The manuscript from which these extracts are taken forms part of the Egerton Collection, now in the British Museum. The contents may be briefly described as the impressions of a normal young man concerning local events in a limited sphere. They are chiefly remarkable for *naïveté* of expression, combined with a certain amount of business shrewdness.

The pedigree of the writer (forming part of the manuscript) is also included. He has a quaint and outspoken manner of commenting on the foibles of his forbears. Referring to his grandfather, he says:—

"Though Mr. Richard Strother did this good act which I have mentioned, I have been told of another to the contrary. By going to school and observing a youth writing, he asked him to write his name at the bottom of a blank paper, to which he afterwards made a deed by which the young man signed his title to an estate to the next heir, and for this Strother received a large sum of money. My grandfather had artfully given the youth a shilling first, and after he had signed his name gave him another shilling."

The editor has added to the book copious foot-notes, together with some excellent illustrations of various objects and places.

West Wales Historical Records: THE ANNUAL MAGAZINE OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WEST WALES, Vol. I., 1910-11, edited by Francis Green.

Carmarthen, Spurrell & Son

The community of interests—social, political, and ecclesiastical—possessed by the three western counties of North Wales, as representing the ancient principality of Gwynedd, and the diocese of Bangor, is more than paralleled in South Wales, in the three counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke. They, too, represent an old Welsh kingdom, that of Deheubarth, ruled by the princes of Dynevor; they formed the chief nucleus of the diocese of St. Davids, and from 1544 to 1830 they constituted one of the circuits of the Great Sessions of Wales. It is strikingly true, as stated in the prospectus of the recently established Historical Society of West Wales (meaning thereby the three southern counties just mentioned), that "the history of these counties and their residents is so interwoven that it would be extremely difficult to deal satisfactorily with the chronicles and genealogies of each individual county separately." If further justification for establishing this society were needed, it is found in the great neglect which the documentary history of at least two of these counties—Cardigan and Carmarthen—has suffered, while the absence of any history of the latter is a standing reproach to the men of that county—the largest and one of the most interesting in Wales.

The first number of the new Society's magazine—a thick well-bound volume of over 300 pages—is creditable in every respect. Its space is wholly devoted to four contributions (three of which are to be continued in the next issue), a far better plan than if double that number of minor articles were given. The most valuable of these contributions is a collection of materials illustrating the history of Dynevor Castle

down to the close of the reign of Henry VIII., being the first of a series compiled for Sir John Williams relating to all the mediæval castles and boroughs of Carmarthenshire.

Pembrokeshire is represented by the first instalment of a list of the incumbents of the county, compiled by the editor (Mr. Francis Green) and the Registrar of the Diocese of St. David's. An account of a walking tour from Swansea to Aberystwyth in 1819, and a collection of West Wales pedigrees, brought down to about 1750, constitute the other two items, both being transcripts of MSS. in the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth. As the pedigrees are, however, variants of those given in the Dale Castle MS. printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps in 1859, they need not perhaps have been set out *in extenso*; the points of difference between the two manuscripts might have been indicated, and the few additions printed in full.

Works (The) of John Caius, M.D., Second Founder of Gonville and Caius College and Master of the College, 1559-73, WITH A MEMOIR OF HIS LIFE BY JOHN VENN, edited by E. S. Roberts, 18/ net. Cambridge University Press

The work of the English surgeons during the later Tudor period is well known and its value is recognized, but there is still much to be learnt about the physicians of the same period. Something is known of two of the physicians to Queen Elizabeth. The elder, John Caius, was born in 1510; the younger, Walter Bayley, in 1529. Caius was educated at Cambridge, Bayley at Oxford. Both amassed fortunes by the practice of their profession, both were pre-eminently men of business. The interval of twenty years in their ages made all the difference to their outlook on life and to their happiness. The younger man devoted himself from the first to his profession, became Regius Professor, married, and left his fortune to his children; the elder man, with a leaning towards the Church, remained steadfast to the older faith through all the changes of the Reformation, died unmarried, and devoted his fortune to re-founding the college wherein he had received his nurture. A scholar first and before all things, an antiquary, and a collector by nature, Caius found his whole life and mode of thought at variance with those amongst whom he lived at Cambridge. His lodgings were ransacked and his cherished possessions were destroyed by the very fellows who were living on his bounty. His surroundings finally became so uncongenial that he returned to London, where he died at his house within the gates of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1573—the year of his grand climacteric. He was buried in a hollow place lined with brick, near that monument known to every one who visits the chapel of Caius College, with the simple inscription "Fui Caius."

The present volume contains the published works of John Caius, collected and reprinted under the able editorship of the present Master—the Rev. E. S. Roberts. To it is added the hitherto unprinted first book of the 'Annals of the Royal College of Physicians of London,' written by Caius, who was at one time President. These 'Annals' have been collated by the pious care of Dr. Norman Moore. There is also a reprint of Abraham Fleming's translation of the treatise 'On English Dogs,' written by Caius for his friend Conrad Gesner. The volume is completed by Dr. John Venn's account of Caius; and there are numerous valuable bibliographical notes by Dr. M. R. James, the learned Provost of King's College, Cambridge. The expense of the book has been

shared between the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the governing body of Caius College. It does not contain all the work of Caius, but there is enough to form a striking picture of the intellectual side of an exceptional man at an interesting and important period of English history.

Perhaps a similar service will some day be performed for Dr. Richard Caldwell, the joint founder with Lord Lumley of that lectureship which was held by Harvey when he took as his subject 'De Motu Sanguinis,' and for those other physicians of the time whose names we know, but of whose life and actions we are comparatively ignorant.

Geography and Travel.

Bell (Aubrey F. G.), IN PORTUGAL, 7/6 net.

This book is a harvest of first-hand impressions, such as could be garnered only by long and patient observation. Mr. Bell relies upon a succession of felicitous word-pictures to conduct his readers from south to north, by town and country-side, through the whole length and breadth of the land. He has the artist sense, shown especially in a keen eye for colour; but even this merit scarcely atones for the absence of illustrations from the book. The memory grows weary in the endeavour to retain, unaided, the individual features of each district and its inhabitants, which the writer has been at much pains to portray. There is a short chapter on the language, besides many quotations—usually well translated—from Portuguese literature; but the text is too much interlarded with native terms, not always explained in the notes. Of the condition of the people Mr. Bell says little; and on recent political events and their bearing upon the country's future he is almost entirely silent.

Homeland Handy Guides: WESTWARD HO! (DEVON); and Homeland Residential Guides: READING, 3d. net each.

Studley (J. T.), THE JOURNAL OF A SPORTING NOMAD, 12/6 net.

A pleasantly written book of sport and travel. The author acknowledges assistance from Miss Agnes Herbert, the clever writer of 'Two Dianias in Somaliland' and other books, and from Mr. W. E. W. Collins. His travels and their interests are varied. We are taken to Newfoundland to hunt caribou, and to the West Coast of Africa, whither the author accompanied Sir Claude Macdonald as private secretary, and where he assisted at a fight with natives who had killed and eaten forty Krooboyes who were British subjects. Ascension and St. Helena were visited, in the latter Dinizulu being Napoleon's successor in durance. Then the author goes to the Cape and Johannesburg, back to England, and to Spitzbergen. Here, we are told, the climate is such that freedom from the most inveterate colds and pulmonary disorders results in a short time, and here Mr. Studley had an interesting meeting with André and proposed to accompany him in his balloon to the North Pole. There is a portrait of the ill-fated adventurer.

The author afterwards visited Florida for tarpon fishing; Alaska, for white sheep (*O. dalli*)—of which the illustration on p. 258 shows the pronounced difference from the Rocky Mountain sheep—and for moose; and finally Iceland, where salmon were caught and game birds shot. The style is unpretentious, and there are thirty-nine illustrations, well chosen and well reproduced.

Wharton (Anne Hollingsworth), IN CHATEAU LAND, 8/6 net. Lippincott

This volume of good-tempered prattle about some of the charming castles of old France is neither new nor deep, but the photographs are well-chosen and pleasing.

Sociology.

Clay (Sir Arthur), SYNDICALISM AND LABOUR: NOTES UPON SOME ASPECTS OF SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL QUESTIONS OF THE DAY, 1/ net. John Murray

We noticed this book on its first appearance (*Athen.*, Sept. 9, 1911, p. 295). The author, in his Preface to this abridged and cheaper edition, emphasizes his belief that "a general strike in this country is not primarily economical, but political." So far as the rank and file of the labouring classes are concerned, we do not think that is yet the case. Before their environment has improved sufficiently to enable them to take this larger view, a prolonged combat will have set in.

Education.

Cabot (E. L.) and Eyles (E.), CHARACTER-TRAINING. Harrap

Any one who has studied the curriculum of modern Japanese schools—an opportunity open to all in the recent Japan-British Exhibition—must have been struck by the importance attached by the Japanese to the teaching of ethics, and perhaps have reflected on the uses of such training at home. In wisely graded sequence, its eight parts being so arranged as to cover the normal school-life, this book provides a handbook which is as valuable for its direction to other stores of a similar nature as it is for its own usefulness to any who, like its author, believe in the quickening spirit of such teaching. An entire absence of solemnity is characteristic of its method, which draws from classical myth, Oriental legend, European and contemporary history, stories to illustrate the particular ethical virtue under consideration.

School-Books.

American Independence and the French Revolution (1760-1801), compiled by S. E. Winbolt, 1/ net.

This compilation from original sources will be found an excellent supplement to the ordinary school class-book on history. The extracts deal with interesting and important topics, each being selected for the information it affords as suitable for the compiler's purpose of providing material not easily accessible in schools. One of Bell's English History Source Books.

Baron (R. R. N.), EXERCISES IN FRENCH FREE COMPOSITION FOR UPPER CLASSES, 1/6. Mills & Boon

An unusually comprehensive and well-arranged book by the French Master of Cheltenham Grammar School, suggesting lines of study which should lead to facility in verbal expression beyond mere commonplace of travel, and that practical and desirable attainment—the good style in correspondence.

Harrap's Dramatic History Readers: Books I. AND II., 6d. each, Book III., 10d. all by Fred E. Melton.

These little books contain some of the main facts of English history, interwoven with imaginary matter in the form of a drama. It is easier to endorse in Sir George Alexander's prefatory note his commendation of the general principle of teaching history in dramatic form than to agree with his special praise. The subject is one of great possibilities, but excellence has been

nowhere reached by these attempts to grapple with it. The figure-heads of history are prominent enough, but the growth of the people, their manners and customs, are left a mystery.

Rippmann (Walter), DER SILBERNE SCHILING, AND OTHER TALES, a German Reader with Exercises. Dent

A good little book on the right lines. The questions which form the exercises are not only ingenious and practical, but should also serve as good models to the teacher. We notice one or two misprints in the text: a thing to be specially regretted in a reading-book.

Juvenile.

Told Through the Ages Series: HEROES OF THE MIDDLE AGES (ALARIC TO COLUMBUS), by Eva March Tappan; and THE STORY OF THE CRUSADES, by E. M. Wilmot-Buxton, 1/6 each. Harrap

We commend these volumes to the notice of teachers and others responsible for the contents of school libraries. They are likely to kindle in pupils a real love for their subject, for the authors have succeeded in presenting their stories in a readable and attractive form.

Wilmot-Buxton (E. M.), THE STRUGGLE WITH THE CROWN (1603-1715), 1/6

Harrap
The author has adopted the simplest style in giving an account of this portion of our history. The facts are dealt with in an impartial manner, and attention has been given to the social questions of the period. Illustrations are found on almost every page.

Fiction.

"Adelphos," USH: THE REVELATION OF BANDOAST WILDERNESS, 2/ net.

Ouseley
A mystic Indian romance with a beautiful princess, a prophetic and miracle-working fakir, and a white officer who comes under his influence. The story is told in the first person by the last-named. The style surpasses the most meteoric of the modern novelist's *façons de parler*.

Annesley (Maude), NIGHTS AND DAYS, 6/

Mills & Boon
A collection of agreeable short stories, some of which have appeared previously in various magazines. A fastidious taste may be impatient at the unnatural and stilted conversation, and sigh for the strength of a more direct method, yet the central idea is invariably good and often powerful. The author has some imaginative conception of the supernatural.

Dexter (Ralph), DIANA WESTON, 1/ net.

Murray & Evenden
A story of 1685, culminating in the execution of the hero and the suicide of the heroine. But for the relief from the "happy ending" this novel is a counterpart of its numerous transpontine and romantic brethren.

Fedden (Mrs. Romilly), THE SIGN, 6/

Macmillan
'The Sign' aims high, but falls short in execution; there is, throughout, that uncomfortable sense of something wrong in the ground plan which is so difficult to describe or analyze, yet invalidates the reality of a story. The strange, sad atmosphere of Brittany the author does, to some extent, succeed in calling up; and her hero, if not quite a living person, at least resembles the portrait of one. Her vocabulary wants weeding; such words as "mosaiced," "aureoled," "saboted," jar like false notes in a piece of music.

Harding (Col. T. Walter), TALES OF MAD-INGLEY, 6/ net.

Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes
To weave real persons of whose characters little is known into a consecutive romance, the connecting link of which is an ancient house inhabited by the principal actors, is an enterprise that might seem foredoomed to failure. Yet in the hands of Col. Harding it has not failed. There is no literary dexterity about these tales, which are artless always and prolix sometimes, but succeed nevertheless in conveying the sentiment by which they were inspired. Evidently the beautiful Tudor mansion which is now Col. Harding's has found an owner who knows how to prize it.

Leeds (Mrs. Lewis), BRYANT AND MAY, 2/6

Drane
The author infuses some action and vigour into these five short stories, but we find in them little indication of originality, either in conception or treatment. The descriptions of the seamy side of life and human nature are lacking in depth, and give the impression of mere efforts after effect.

Lipsett (E. R.), DIDY. Duckworth

If all the tragedy had been eliminated from 'Triby,' this book would have had a good deal in common with it—in other words, it is suitable reading for a halcyon day, when one would wish to believe for a time that loyal and brave hearts are all that is necessary to discount bad environment.

Major (Charles), THE TOUCHSTONE OF FORTUNE, 6/ Macmillan

The action of this romance takes place in what the author calls "the doleful reign of the so-called Merry Monarch, Charles II." The central figure is a young girl who comes to Court to make a rich marriage, but falls in love with a rake. The story, written in the first person, concerns the reform of the latter and the adventures of the narrator. Nell Gwyn, Lady Castlemaine, and other well-known personages are introduced, and the author writes unsparingly of Charles II., whom we usually find belauded in this class of literature. The style is simple and unaffected, and the book mildly interesting.

Michaelis (Karin), ELSIE LINDTNER, translated by Beatrice Marshall, 3/6 net.

Lane
This sequel to 'The Dangerous Age' will hardly be interesting to people who have not read that volume. Like that, it contains nothing to suggest that "dangerous ages" are by any means of universal incidence. They appear to be confined to women of restricted lives and interests whose attention is fixed upon themselves and their own narrow concerns. We would suggest that for persons of that sort, men and women alike, all existence is but a series of dangerous ages. The translation is on the whole excellent.

Naybard (Hugh), THE BATTLE OF SOULS, 1/ net. Murray & Evenden

Second edition.

Reynolds (Mrs. Fred), THE GREY TERRACE, 6/ Chapman & Hall

This is light fare made up of the homely ingredients which have served innumerable predecessors, and reflecting something of the colour of village life by the Cornish coast. It matters little that the obstacle to the course of true love is of the flimsiest substance, or that the lovers and their neighbours have no greater depth of reality than the printed page—enough that the story is wholesome and bright.

Roberts (Helen C.), OLD BRENT'S DAUGHTER, 6/ Duckworth

The author of 'Old Brent's Daughter' is a promising recruit to the ranks of novel-writers. She evidently confines herself to the life that she knows, and is no more afraid of drawing ordinary people in a country town than if she were Jane Austen. Without exception her characters are well drawn—the children are a triumph—and her humour does not lapse into exaggeration. True, her style has no individuality, but it is lucid, unaffected, and agreeable to read. A writer so clear-eyed and so loyal to reality should have a future.

Wallace (Edgar), PRIVATE SELBY, 6/ Ward & Lock

In this story, as the author says, we light continually on improbable combinations of circumstances and situations that stand "on the outward brim of our belief." The hero is a commonplace young man who is thrown from one chance to another, and behaves in all circumstances as a normally intelligent young man should, and it is this contrast between his personality and life which makes the book amusing.

Watson (H. B. Marriott), THE TOMBOY AND OTHERS, 3/6 net. Lane

Mr. Marriott Watson is not at his best under the exacting conditions of the short story, and many items in this collection suffer the further disadvantage of suggesting—in matters social, political, and sartorial—the fashions of the year before last. "Payment of members" as a pious aspiration, and "the Empire gown" as a suitable costume for fancy-dress balls, are curious anachronisms; and 'Our Match with the Ladies' casts us back into old, unhappy, far-off Victorian days at the latest. The tomboy of the title, who figures only in some half-dozen tales, is an engaging young person, drawn with the skill which this novelist always shows in delineating the genus "flapper."

White (Fred M.), THE SECRET OF THE SANDS, 6/ Ward & Lock

The ill-construction of this story seems to show that the public for whom it is written care less and less for form, and more and more for a conglomeration of crude melodrama and insipid love-incident.

General.

Blythe (Samuel G.), CUTTING IT OUT: HOW TO GET ON THE WATERWAGON AND STAY THERE; and THE FUN OF GETTING THIN: HOW TO BE HAPPY AND RESCUE THE WAIST LINE, 35 cents net each. Chicago, Forbes

These books represent a type of transatlantic production which on this side is apt to be considered more inane than anything else.

Cambridge (Ada), THE RETROSPECT, 6/ Stanley Paul

This account of a six months' visit to England, after an absence of thirty-eight years in Australia, will be of special interest to those connected with Australia, and also to contemporaries of the author's early years at home, when St. Valentine's Day was, as she says, an event of the year. The pleasant anecdotal style, the skilful weaving of the past with the present, and the humour which pervades the book, give interest to a theme which in less practised hands might have been colourless and uneventful.

Duthie (Rev. D. Wallace), THE CHURCH IN THE PAGES OF 'PUNCH,' 6/ net. Smith & Elder

The major part of this rather bulky volume is devoted to extracts of opinions enumerated

by *Punch*. That tricky spirit may be moved to mirth by the occasionally portentous solemnity with which the opinions expressed in his pages are approved or condemned as the author's religious convictions incline him. We feel as if the author desired to record his views on the state and progress of the Church of England during the nineteenth century, with special reference to the Tractarian movement, and chose *Punch* as a medium for their expression. *Punch* might almost have been left out altogether, and the matter confined to the recrudescence of Church activity, which is the main concern of the book.

Although he writes an easy, fluent style, the author defects aimlessly from his ostensible subject—the Church of England. The book abounds in desultory and disconnected references to prominent Roman Catholics, Nonconformists, Quakers, Jews, &c., with sudden reversions to the subject-matter. For those, however, who are interested in Church matters, and not critical as to the method in which they are dealt with, the volume will prove pleasant reading enough. By permission of the proprietors of *Punch* various sketches from the pages of that journal are included.

Grubb (Edward), CHRISTIANITY AND BUSINESS, 2/6 net. Fisher Unwin

We doubt whether such an inadequate statement as this by an author who avows the limits of his technical knowledge of business can serve any useful purpose. We fear the results achieved may be in the direction of keeping many in business who recognize that they must either compromise with their consciences or get out of concerns which, while assuring them and theirs comparative luxury, do so at the expense of condemning a far larger number to an existence of drudgery.

In Praise of Edinburgh: AN ANTHOLOGY IN PROSE AND VERSE, selected and edited by Rosaline Masson, 6/ net. Constable

Four years after the appearance of Mr. Alfred H. Hyatt's anthology, 'The Charm of Edinburgh,' comes Miss Rosaline Masson's comprehensive volume dealing with the same theme. Between them the two books include practically all of note that has been said about "mine own romantic town." Miss Masson goes as far back as Ptolemy, and her quotations represent some 174 different writers and speakers, with Mr. G. K. Chesterton and Mr. Alfred Noyes bringing up the rear. The book derives some value from the manner in which it has been planned; for its chronological method of arrangement brings clearly into view the successive phases through which Edinburgh has passed in the course of her history. Just as the Edinburgh that was praised in the sixteenth century is not that praised in the nineteenth, so, as Miss Masson emphasizes, the nature of the praise changes with the centuries. It is interesting to note how perception of scenic beauty does not creep into the descriptions until about the middle of the eighteenth century. Pennant, whom Johnson called "observant," notices the views also, a few years later. Until that period travellers comment chiefly on the strength of the Castle's position, and agree in their admiration of the "one fair street," and the height of the houses in Parliament Close. Miss Masson has spread her net wide—so wide as to include a great deal of matter that has no direct bearing on Edinburgh. What, for example, has the story of Jenny Geddes and her stool to do with the "praise" of Edinburgh? or James Melville's last

visit to George Buchanan? or the meeting of Burns and Scott? or Mr. Barrie's account of his professors in 'An Edinburgh Eleven'? Some of the ballads given are also superfluous.

Jones (Edgar R.), THE ART OF THE ORATOR, with a Foreword by D. Lloyd George, 3/6 net. Black

This is an attempt to examine psychologically the processes by which an audience can be moved or persuaded, and to deduce the methods which an orator should employ. Being based upon observation and principles, it is far superior to the average handbook with its mere rule of thumb. Yet it is not wholly successful, and that because it infringes one of its author's own precepts. He exhorts his readers to prepare their utterances for the particular audience addressed, and warns them that the same composition will not serve for different "universes"; but he himself seems to be writing now for trained persons familiar with scientific vocabularies, and now for the ordinary layman.

Lowry (E. B.), FALSE MODESTY: THAT PROTECTS VICE BY IGNORANCE, 50 cents net. Chicago, Forbes

We have no complaint against this book except that we do not think in itself it justifies the publisher in describing the author as the foremost writer on the subject.

Pösch (The), Vol. I. No. 11, 3d. Watkins

Consists of an article reprinted with revisions and additions from *The Theosophical Review*, and concerned with 'Jalā'uddin Rumi, Persian Sage and Saint.' The subject of the article was a mystic and poet of the first order, and it is a compilation using the work of various scholars, among whom Dr. R. A. Nicholson, the editor and translator of the 'Diwāni Shamsi Tabriz,' is pre-eminent.

Royal Statistical Society, Journal, MAY, 2/6 The Society

Ruskin's Works: Vols. XXXVIII. and XXXIX. BIBLIOGRAPHY, CATALOGUE OF DRAWINGS, ADDENDA, and GENERAL INDEX, Library Edition, edited by E. T. Cook and Alexander Wedderburn. Allen

In the course of our notices of this edition we have referred to the wonderful editing. The two final volumes before us exhibit a care and enthusiasm in detail such as have never before been accorded, we believe, to any author in a single edition of his works. Dr. Birkbeck Hill's strenuous labours on Johnson are nothing to the Index and Bibliography now issued. The former is the work of many years, and of particular value in the case of a writer so discursive as Ruskin, giving in one general and easily accessible survey the references scattered through a writing period of more than fifty years. The Index is, in fact, a concordance. "Every topic treated or mentioned by Ruskin, and every proper name which occurs in his works, are included." References to quotations, &c., have been verified with the help of various experts, and Ruskin's use of language is exhibited under words which he coined or to which he applied some distinctive or peculiar sense.

The volume of Bibliography is on a similar scale of elaboration, and the 'Addenda et Corrigenda' complete a work which is a splendid monument to a great man. This volume includes several illustrations and facsimiles of great interest.

Smith (Wellen), HOMER AND THE SIEGE OF TROY, for English Readers, with a Preface by Viscount Hill, 2/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall

This account is dedicated to cadet corps, school brigades, and boy scouts of the British Empire, the idea being to awaken in them similar military aspirations.

Wells (W. Henry), A.B.C. OF BOOK-KEEPING, 1/ Drane

Whatever good qualities this booklet may possess, clearness is not one of them. The syntactical errors are numerous.

Willoughby (L. A.), DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI AND GERMAN LITERATURE, 1/ net. Frowde

A public lecture delivered in Hilary Term, 1912, at the Taylor Institution, Oxford. Direct German influence on Rossetti was transient, and belongs to his early days. He translated or adapted Bürger's 'Lenore' and Hartmann von der Aue's 'Armer Heinrich,' and began a version of the 'Nibelungenlied' which has not survived, but it is clear that he had no accurate knowledge either of contemporary or earlier German. His picture of the Lady Lilith connects him with Goethe's 'Faust,' and there was much in the romantic and supernatural elements of German art and letters which may have given an impulse to a mind with a bent in such directions.

Young (Filson), TITANIC. Grant Richards

Though we can well conceive that, had not the importance of catching a market been against it, longer consideration would have made for improvement, we have much to thank Mr. Filson Young for—especially the restraint he has shown. His laudable ambition has evidently been to reproduce for us the setting and atmosphere surrounding the tragedy rather than harrow our feelings. A "stay-at-home" public can hardly do better than take him as their guide—from the building of the ship at Belfast to the stepping ashore of the surviving passengers.

FOREIGN.

History and Biography.

Lorédan (Jean), UN GRAND PROCÈS DE SORCELLERIE AU XVII^e SIÈCLE: L'ABBÉ GAUFREIDY ET MADELEINE DE DEMANDOLX (1600-70), 5fr. Paris, Perrin

M. Lorédan has written a capital book on one of the *causes célèbres* of the seventeenth century, perhaps the most famous of all trials for witchcraft. No fewer than twenty-one persons were burnt in one year in Sologne and Berry as a result of the alarm set up by the affair which brought the nobility of Provence almost to internecine war. European interest was aroused, and the history of Gaudridy, accused of "rapt, impiété, magie, et autres abominables," was translated into English. The author writes more than a mere narrative compiled from documents, for the book is rich in curious incident, and side-lights on contemporary society.

Philosophy.

Petronievics (Branislav), PRINCIPIEN DER METAPHYSIK: Vol. I. Part II. DIE REALEN KATEGORIEN UND DIE LETZTEN PRINCIPIEN, 16ml. Heidelberg, Winter

This is part of a new and original system of philosophy, to be completed by instalments. Dr. Branislav Petronievics describes that part of it which offers a solution of the qualitative world-problem as an attempt to combine the monism of Spinoza with the pluralism of Leibnitz, without, however,

acknowledging the existence of an immaterial first cause, whether self-conscious or unself-conscious. Metaphysics is for him an exact science, leading up to what he calls "hypermetaphysics," which deals with the ultimate conceptual components of reality, a region into which only Plato and Aristotle—and, among modern thinkers, now and again Hegel—have penetrated before him. Kant he considers a reactionary whose influence upon later thinkers is matter for surprise and regret. The fundamental difference between himself and Kant lies in his recognition of the absolute reality of immediate experience, and rejection of the ideas of "subjectivity" and illusion.

Sociology.

Lamase (Paul de Pradel de), LE PILLAGE DES BIENS NATIONAUX: UNE FAMILLE FRANÇAISE SOUS LA RÉVOLUTION, 5fr.

Paris, Perrin

This book would have been both interesting and useful were it not marred by partisan spirit. Taking the case of his own family, M. Lamase gives details of the changes of ownership at the end of the eighteenth century. Curiously enough, a collection of documents relative to the economic history of France has been recently published under the editorship of M. Jaurès. M. Jaurès and M. Lamase are agreed as to the slender title of many of the present holders, but draw very different conclusions. M. Lamase is a good example of the French Tory, and brings in even the law of Moses to prove his point.

Philology.

Ehrlich (Hugo), UNTERSUCHUNGEN ÜBER DIE NATUR DER GRIECHISCHEN BETONUNG, 8m. Berlin, Weidmann

This exhaustive work on Greek pronunciation sets forth, not only the author's conclusions, but also, item by item, virtually all the material from which he has drawn them. The author devotes one lengthy chapter to disputing Hilberg's theory of the rules of end-syllables in Greek verse, and adds as an appendix an essay on Greek prosody. The main part of the book deals with Homer.

Fiction.

Stenger (Gilbert), L'IMPETURABLE SILENCE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

We are asked to sympathize keenly with the hero of this story, because its fabric is founded on fact, and because the author recounts his own sufferings and despair on finding himself a social pariah on account of his deafness. Apart from the insufficiency of these grounds, it is impossible not to realize that the case is overstated. It is to be regretted that one who writes with such power of expression has not turned to less dolorous subjects.

General.

Bazin (René), DE TOUTE SON ÂME, 1fr. 25.

Nelson

Kultur (Die) des modernen England: Vol. I., DIE GEISTIGE HEBUNG DER VOLKSMASSEN IN ENGLAND, von Dr. Ernst Schultze, 4m.; Vol. II., VOLKSBILDUNG UND VOLKSWOHLFAHRT IN ENGLAND, by the same, 4m.50.; Vol. III., DIE GARTENSTADTBEBEWEGUNG IN ENGLAND, IRE ENTWICKELUNG UND IHR JETZIGER STAND, von Architekt Berlepsch-Valendäs, 4m.50.; and Vol. IV., DER PRÆ-RAPHAELITISMUS IN ENGLAND, von Prof. Dr. Hans Wolfgang Singer, 3m.75.

Munich and Berlin, Oldenbourg
Englishmen should find these books worth reading and reflecting upon. In each the

facts have been collected and arranged with peculiar German thoroughness, and interpreted with a discriminating goodwill. The most important are the two volumes by Dr. Schultze. It is good for us to be reminded by a witness from outside that we are paying now, in the vastness and perilous character of our social problems, for the extravagant preoccupation of our governing classes with external affairs at the beginning of the last century, and that we need strain every nerve if we would not have our strangely tardy realization of what is owing to our own people prove to have arisen too late. Dr. Schultze's estimate of the work already done and the results achieved by it—in the way, that is, of education and general culture which form the scope of his inquiry—is, however, favourable beyond what many of our domestic critics would agree to. In the second volume he deals very fully and sympathetically with the work of the settlements in East London—a movement which is well known to have aroused keen interest in Germany. There follow chapters on our free libraries; on the English stage—which affords him (and we cannot be surprised at it) matter for amused criticism; and on our religious organizations and observance of Sunday. We found his discussion of the ideals of culture lying behind these phenomena, and of the defects in some of our methods, fresh and illuminating. He is struck by the fact that, even yet, we do not take the education of the people with sufficient seriousness—nay, that, even yet, there are quarters in which the very notion of universal education arouses distrust and hostility; and he warns us, quite justly, of the danger lurking in our superficiality and frequent refusal to "come to grips" with a question. Even where his criticisms—favourable or unfavourable—go wide of the mark, they are always suggestive. It may be added that his style is rapid, easy, and pleasant to read.

Herr Berlepsch-Valendäs's volume on the Garden City movement is practically exhaustive of the subject as it stands at the present day, and is abundantly illustrated. It may well be useful to English as well as to German readers.

Dr. Hans W. Singer, in 'Pre-Raphaelitism in England,' had a subject which, despite the universality of art, presented to a foreigner difficulties of a more subtle nature. He has produced a very interesting study—better, we think, in what concerns the actual worth of the Pre-Raphaelite achievement than in the account of its relation to public opinion in England. We are not anxious to justify the Philistinism of contemporary critics—whereof Dr. Singer has drawn divers instances from our own columns!—it is rather that he seems to us not exactly to have apprehended the points at issue, and, in particular, not to have seen how much both the criticism and the practice of art were suffering from contamination with literature.

Lavedan (Henri), BON AN, MAL AN, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Perrin

M. Henri Lavedan's *causeries* are so well known that it is hardly necessary to say more than that this volume is as delightful as its predecessors.

Renan (Ernest), SOUVENIRS D'ENFANCE ET DE JEUNESSE, 1fr. 25.

Nelson

Further instalments of Messrs. Nelson's excellent edition of the complete works of Victor Hugo and of selected masterpieces from the French classics.

THE 'ODYSSEY.'

WHILE thanking you for the friendly review of my hexameter version of the 'Odyssey,' may I point out what seems to me a small inaccuracy? Your reviewer says that in my rendering of 'Od.' i. 62 (viz., "Then why so wroth at the man, Zeus?"), I have used a rhythm of the "ridiculus mus" and "procumbit humi bos" type without their excuse. Surely, even if the excuse is not exactly that of Horace and Virgil, it is a good enough excuse that the rhythm is here the rhythm of the original, viz.:—

τί νύ οἱ τόσον ὀδύραο, Ζεῦ;

Doubtless Homer had some good reason for choosing here this uncommon rhythm. I do not think it was the same reason that made him use it in the grand termination of the very next line, viz.,

ῥεδῶλην ἑπείρα Ζεὺς

(where I have not attempted to preserve the rhythm); but I can well believe that, however it may sound in English, this monosyllabic Ζεῦ at the end of the address of the indignant goddess had a fine effect when recited.

H. B. COTTERILL.

CUNNINGHAM'S EXTRACTS FROM THE REVELS' BOOKS.

I.

April 29th, 1912.

THE discussion as to the authenticity of the third suspected document is made more difficult by the paucity of details accessible. The Declared Accounts of the Treasurer of the Chamber (Pipe Office) are lost for the period; the parallel accounts in the Audit Office are lost for the year. The Privy Council Registers do not help us in Charles I.'s reign as they did in that of Elizabeth; the Lord Chamberlain's books, taken alone, give but scanty information; gossip letters such as Whyte's and Chamberlain's are few and far between; the histories dealing with the period are too much occupied with greater things to take notice of mere plays.

Before I present the few relevant facts which I have gleaned, it is necessary to be clear as to what Mr. Law says. In his volume 'Supposed Shakespeare Forgeries' he is severe, as usual, on those who differ from him, and on the "remarkable carelessness" of Mr. Grant White, who, in relation to the list of 1604-5,

"declared that only in the single instance of this account book, out of thirteen similar ones, is the name of a play, mask, or interlude given—a statement absolutely opposed to the facts."

Mr. Law then, to prove his contention, says that the account book of 1611-12 also gives names. It is, indeed, arguing in a circle to attempt to prove by the authority of one suspected document the authenticity of another; a circle which is again described by an appeal to the authority of the third suspected document of 1636. Mr. Grant White is so far in the right, as among all the Books of the Revels which have come down to us between 1584-5 and 1660, there are no other lists of plays than the three which Cunningham found. Of this last Mr. Law says (p. 34):—

"There is yet another similar list of plays..... prefixed to the account of Sir George Buc in the Revels' Book of 1636-7, the genuineness of which list even the most sceptical have never thought of disputing."

He speaks also, on p. 24, of

"another of these Revels' Account-Books..... namely, that of Sir George Buc, Tynney's successor as Master of the Revels, for the year 1630-7."

It is difficult to believe that Mr. Law had studied this document before he wrote these words. He does not seem, at any time, to have referred to the genuine "Accounts of the Masters of the Revels" in the Pipe Office and in the Audit Office, or to the Patent Books, for in the first he would have found the order of the "Masters," and in the second the dates of their appointments. There is a good deal of confusion from the overlapping of reverendary interests, deputy appointments, assistantships, which can be cleared up by a careful study of these. Sir John Ashley had a reverendary interest in the office, and succeeded on Sir George Buc's resignation in 1621, and on Sir George Buc's death in 1623 appointed Sir Henry Herbert as his deputy. Herbert brought out the accounts in the name of Sir John Ashley until that "Master" died in 1640; and Sir Henry Herbert's name appears as Master for the first time in 1660.

So it is evident that the 1636 document could not be a book of Sir George Buc. In spite of Mr. Law's asseverations in his last letter, I can only repeat and amplify my statements concerning it. The document is not a "book" even in the restricted meaning of the word as applied to the others, and it is not an "account book" at all; no accounts being rendered in it either by the officers of the Revels or by any other person. It consists of three detached sheets of paper, which have never at any time been attached to each other in any way, and which at present are only slipped inside of each other for convenience. A covering sheet has been placed on them since 1868 for protection.

The first sheet contains no charges, expenses, or "demands," but is a simple warrant drawn up in the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and directed "To my very loving frendes the Auditors of his Majesties Imprest or any of them whome it may concern." Mr. Law does not seem to know the procedure. The Clerks of the Revels drew up their bill, and they got the Auditor of the Imprest to engross it. I give the entry from 1605, as the clearest in the genuine 'Account Books of the Masters of the Revels,' for that year:—

"To be payd unto the Auditor of the Imprest for his travell and paines of himself and his clerkes in taking of the accompt, and for the engrossing of it into parchment and declaring the same before ye Lord Tresoror and Chancellor of the Exchequer as in former times hath been allowed, 5*l*."

This warrant would therefore have been brought before the Treasurer of the Chamber, or officials of the Exchequer, and would be *detained by them* as a receipt for payment of the money. It was a warrant for payment to the officers of the Revels for extra attendance through September during three years, 1632-5, and it has no relation to any account of 1636, beyond the date of the warrant for payment, 25 May, 1636, nearly a year before that of the following sheet.

The next document is also genuine. But, again, it is in no sense an "account," and has no relation whatever to the Masters of the Revels, who never paid the players! It is a warrant, dated 12 March, 1636/7, from the Lord Chamberlain to Sir William Vuedale, Treasurer of the Chamber (not to the Auditors of the Imprest, as Mr. Law says), commanding him to pay to the King's Players the sum of 240*l*.; "and theses, together with their acquittance for the receipt thereof, shall be your warrant." This, therefore, should now be reposing among the receipts of the Treasurer of the Chamber or the Exchequer, as it is duly acknowledged by Eillardt Swanston, being

paid in instalments up to 5 June, 1638. Each of these two warrants has in the past been stitched, not to each other, but to some other paper, in the different years and departments to which they belonged.

The third, and now interior, paper has never been stitched to anything. I have not yet had an expert's opinion on the *age of the paper*. It purports to be a list of the names of the plays, for payment of which the above warrant was issued. It was quite in order to have such a "schedule" prepared to present to the Lord Chamberlain to secure the warrant. If genuine, it must have been written, not by the officers of the Revels, but by or for the players themselves. It was certainly not written by Swanston, whose handwriting is preserved in the receipts, nor by any of the other officials in any way connected with the routine. It might, however, have been copied by the players' attorney or scrivener. If so, then we are at once struck by the difference in colour of the ink from all the other used at the period, and its strong resemblance to the ink of the 1605 suspected document, dated thirty-one years earlier. The handwriting also seems one resembling that of the earlier list (which it had no reason to resemble), somewhat improved by practice.

Mr. Law objects to my saying we have "no certainty" as to the names and dates of the other plays. I meant as from this particular "warrant." The performances might have spread over longer time, or have been crowded into shorter time.

Of course, it is evident the list is based on Malone's extracts from Sir Henry Herbert's private diary, also a somewhat uncertain foundation.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.
(To be continued.)

THE ANTIQUITY OF THE AVESTA.

Didsbury College, Manchester, March 20, 1912.

PERMIT me to make brief reference to your note some time back upon my argument as to the antiquity of the Avesta. The very fact that your critic imagined that I credited him with Darmesteter's thesis illustrates the difficulty there is in dealing adequately with complex subjects in the course of a lecture already crowded with other matters for exposition. I must reserve for the printed page my discussion of the problem as a whole. But I may say now that the supposed disappearance of the Amshaspand conception between the time of Zoroaster and that of Strabo can hardly trouble one who takes the ordinary view of the history of the Avesta. The Amshaspands do not disappear at all, for each successive stratum of the Avesta shows them. But there is admittedly no sign of the Avesta in the West until the fourth century. If it was, as seems most probable, a product of Eastern Iran, this is perfectly natural. The evidence of Strabo, and the even stronger, though rather later evidence of the Indo-Scythian coins, prove, I believe, that the Amshaspands Vohumano and Khshathra had been for generations known in the districts concerned, so that their names had become stereotyped and their cult developed in directions very alien from Zoroaster's modes of thought. But development of this kind is as early as the "Gatha of seven chapters." May I add that the writer of your note ignores the strongest point in the case of the overwhelming majority of Avestan scholars, the total impossibility of conceiving the diction, forms, and metres of the Gathas forged in a dead language? That point of course I hope to elaborate in my book.

JAMES HOPE MOULTON.

University Library, Cambridge, March 26, 1912.

IN the 'Literary Gossip' of March 16th you rightly question the evidence from Strabo for the existence of the Persian Ameshaspends, but I venture to suggest that the case is not put in the most convincing way by holding that Omanos is not Persian, and not identical with Vohu Mano. Strabo (xi. 8) mentions Omanos along with two other deities that are almost certainly Persian. One is Anaitis, who is generally identified with Anahita mentioned in the fifth Yasht, and in inscriptions of Artaxerxes II. (early fourth century B.C.). In the inscriptions Anahita occurs along with Ahuramazda and Mithra. Anadatos is corrupt. Another reading is Anandatos or Anandates, and Ed. Meyer identifies this with Amerdad, another Ameshaspand. This does not, of course, prove that these two were Ameshaspends in the days of Strabo. You also doubt whether the priests of these deities could have known anything of the image-hating Zoroaster. This is quite likely, as they were not Persians, but Sacæ. Strabo, however, expressly says that Anandatos and Omanos were Persian divinities.

E. J. THOMAS.

. Dr. Hope Moulton does not answer my point that the "Omanos" of Strabo by no means necessarily refers to the "Vohumano" of the Avesta, and that the equation of the two leaves the "Anadatos" whom Strabo gives him for an assessor unaccounted for. Anadatos was certainly not Anahita, for Strabo was well acquainted with this goddess, whose name he transcribes correctly (book xv, c. 3, § 15) as Anaitis. Let us hope, however, Dr. Moulton will deal with this and other points in the printed record of his interesting lectures. If he can succeed in giving even an approximate date for the beginning of the Zoroastrian religion as shown in the Avesta, he will earn the gratitude of all students. There is more depending upon this than he may chance to have noticed.

THE WRITER OF THE NOTE.

SOME IMPORTANT FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

- JUNE
- Theology.*
- 11 Early Church History to A.D. 313, by Prof. H. M. Gwatkin, Second Edition, 2 vols., 17/ net. Macmillan
- Law.*
- 13 A Short History of English Law, from the Earliest Times to the End of the Year 1911, by Edward Jenks, 10/6 net. Methuen
- History and Biography.*
- 13 The Progress of the Nation, compiled by G. R. Porter, New Edition, edited by F. W. Hirst, 21/ net. Methuen
- The Wardlaws in Scotland, by John C. Gibson, 21/ net. Edinburgh, W. Brown
- The Monros of Auchinbowie and Cognate Families, by John Alexander Inglis, 21/ net. Edinburgh, W. Brown
- Geography and Travel.*
- 11 Across Australia, by Baldwin Spencer and F. J. Gillen, 2 vols., 21/ net. Macmillan
- Sociology.*
- 11 Principles and Methods of Municipal Trading, by Douglas Knoop, 10/ net. Macmillan
- Philology.*
- Descriptive Catalogue of the Gaelic Manuscripts in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and elsewhere in Scotland, by Donald Mackinnon, 10/6 net. Edinburgh, W. Brown
- Science.*
- 8 Journal of Agricultural Science, Vol. IV. Part IV., June, 5/ net. Cambridge University Press
- Fiction.*
- 10 The Panel: a Sheer Comedy, by Ford Madox Hueffer. Constable

Literary Gossip.

THOMAS HARDY kept last Sunday his seventy-second birthday, and was presented by Mr. Henry Newbolt and Mr. W. B. Yeats with the gold medal of the Royal Society of Literature. In the remarks he offered in reply he emphasized the need of encouraging makers of literature early in life. He also referred to the appalling and daily increase "in slipshod writing that would not have been tolerated for one moment a hundred years ago," and pointed to the newspapers of to-day as largely responsible for it. American journals, "fearfully and wonderfully worded," have had a devastating influence on the press, and have also, we might add, reduced that zeal for the truth which is instinct in the writings of Mr. Hardy.

He further expressed the view that the shortest way to good prose is by the route of good verse. Are we to regard the prose of Milton and Swinburne as a model? Those who are interested in the subject may find another view in Hazlitt's essay 'On the Prose Style of Poets.' He says of such prose: "Not that it is not sometimes good, nay excellent; but it is never the better, and generally the worse, from the habit of writing verse."

THE continued increase in the over-production of books has been the subject of comment here, as well as at the recent Convention of the American Booksellers' Association in New York. Mr. S. A. Everett, of Doubleday, Page & Co., in a paper on 'Fewer Books and Better,' pointed out that during the last ten years the tendency in the United States had been towards a greater amount of publishing: the figures rose from 7,000 to 8,000, and of late years to over 10,000. A letter he quoted from an Englishman conversant with trade conditions emphasized the same condition in Great Britain, where the bookseller in winter has not even time to glance at the books which are submitted to him in one day, and the traveller who goes round with a big list has great difficulty in getting the bookseller to consider any books but those of well-known authors. What of the reviewers? The newspapers look at books less from a literary point of view than as furnishing subjects for news items. Books are treated as offering interesting paragraphs on their respective subjects.

A BLAKE SOCIETY, the principal object of which is to bring together the admirers of William Blake, the poet-painter, has been formed. The Secretary is Mr. Thomas Wright, of Olney. Meetings will be held in London, at Chichester, and at Felpham.

THE summer meeting of the English Association will be held at King's College, Strand, on Friday, the 21st inst. Mr. H. J. Newbolt will deliver a lecture on 'Poetry and Politics' at 5.30.

At the fourth annual meeting of the Scottish Library Association, held at St. Andrews last Saturday, Sir James Donaldson said that a University education would help librarians, and that they were looking forward to something of that kind. Dr. A. H. Millar, Dundee, the President, gave an address on the utterance of Lord Rosebery when he described the new Mitchell Library in Glasgow as a "cemetery of books." English journalists specially had erred, he thought, in taking this utterance too seriously.

THE reviewer of Mrs. O'Neill's book on 'England in the Middle Ages' sends the following reply to a correspondent of last week:—

"If Mrs. O'Neill, or your correspondent of last week, had taken her advice and read Dr. Rashdall's 'Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages' ('very readable,' she calls it), she would have seen that Oxford is a *studium generale* by prescription, and that the *studium generale* did not come into being in 1214; and that the Legatine Ordinance of 1214 is not a constitution of a *studium generale*, but a regulation of details of the daily life of one already existing."

DR. R. Y. TYRRELL writes from Trinity College, Dublin:—

"Your interesting article on Jane Austen recalls to my mind a confirmation which I have met of a theory more than once put forward by me, but not accepted, so far as I know. The theory is that the phrase 'once in a way' is unmeaning, and should be 'once and away,' which pronounced 'once an' away' is nearly the same in sound, and has an intelligible meaning. This confirmation is a passage in 'Pride and Prejudice' (chap. xxxiii.), which runs thus: 'It was not merely a few formal enquiries and an awkward pause and then away, but he actually thought it necessary to turn back and walk with her.'"

A DRAFT CONSTITUTION and by-laws have been drawn up of a proposed American league of authors and dramatists, the main purpose of which is to ensure the writer full and prompt returns for his work. Kate Douglas Wiggin is a member of the present committee of organization, which hopes to be doing business in September, although it is not yet decided whether women will be included. Amongst other names identified with the movement are those of John Burroughs, Ellen Glasgow, Cleveland Moffett, Robert Grant, Winston Churchill, and Hamlin Garland.

THE registers of the diocese of St. David's were several years ago transcribed for the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, with a view to their being published in the Society's Record Series. The task of supplying a translation of the registers and seeing the whole work through the press has now been entrusted to Dr. E. A. Lewis of the University College of Wales, and the long-delayed volume will therefore be issued in the course of the next few months.

THE publication of the Acts Books of the Bishops of Llandaff, which has also suffered an interruption, will shortly be

resumed, arrangements having been made with Mr. Francis Griffiths for the issue of the fourth, fifth, and sixth of the Acts Books, extending down to 1765. The Acts of the Chapter of Llandaff Cathedral have also been transcribed, and will later be issued, for the Records Committee of the diocese, in two volumes.

A WORK on Philip II. of Spain, written by a young Danish historian, Mr. Bratli, and based on several years' studies in the Spanish archives, has just appeared in French, accompanied by an Introduction by Count Baguenault de Puchesse. Spanish and English translations will be published later.

A NEW VOLUME of the Colonial State Papers, edited by Mr. Cecil Headlam, will be issued shortly. It covers eleven months of the year 1702, and contains, amongst a mass of other interesting documents, those which describe the events leading up to Admiral Benbow's action with M. Ducass in the West Indies, the cowardice of his captains, and the proceedings of the subsequent court-martial at Jamaica.

In view of the great interest of these Calendars to historians both in and outside England, it is to be hoped that the Commissioners now sitting may see their way to recommend a more liberal output than that at present achieved. The last volume of this series was issued in April, 1911.

UNDER the title of 'The Britannica Year-Book' a new annual will be published in the autumn which is designed to provide those possessing the latest edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' with a record bringing up to date the information contained in it. Mr. Hugh Chisholm is acting as editor, supported by a numerous staff of contributors.

UNDER the title 'Foundations' Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish early in the autumn a volume of theological essays by members of the University of Oxford, edited by the Rev. B. H. Streeter, Fellow of Queen's College. It may be described as an attempt to state the essentials of Christianity in the terms of modern thought. The contributors, besides the editor, are the Rev. William Temple, Head Master of Repton; the Rev. N. S. Talbot, Fellow of Balliol; the Rev. R. Brook, Fellow of Merton; the Rev. R. G. Parsons, Principal of Wells Theological College; the Rev. A. E. J. Rawlinson, Tutor of Keble College; and Mr. W. H. Moberly, Fellow of Lincoln College.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. John Lane will publish this month 'The Poems of Rosamund Marriott Watson.' The volume will contain an Introduction by Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson, and a photograph portrait; the collected poems from 'The Bird Bride,' 'A Summer Night,' 'Vespertilia,' and 'After Sunset'; also new poems, and some published anonymously, which were to have appeared under the title of 'The Lamp and the Lute.'

SCIENCE

Diseases of the Nervous System. By Judson Bury. (Manchester University Press.)

OUR present knowledge of the functions of the nervous system may be said to date from the early years of the seventeenth century. It practically originated with the brilliant work of René Descartes, who in the 'Passions de l'Ame' was the first to allocate definitely all the phenomena of consciousness to the brain. Nothing can be clearer in statement or illustration than the view of reflex action which he gives in Art. XIII. of the book just cited. He was aware of the functions of motor and sensory nerves, and he had actually sketched out the physical mechanism of memory. Descartes was no mere speculator; he was an unwearied dissector and observer, and it is said that when a visitor asked to see his library Descartes led him into a room set aside for dissections, and remarked, "There is my library."

The next great addition to our knowledge took place in 1870, when Hughlings-Jackson discovered that the movements of the body were represented on the surface of the brain. This brilliant piece of generalization was the outcome of years of careful observation in the wards of the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic in Queen Square, Bloomsbury, combined with accurate post-mortem work. The accuracy of these researches was afterwards verified by experiments on animals. This was only a small part of what Hughlings-Jackson did. He left two hundred papers dealing with problems connected with diseases of the nervous system, and it seems incredible that such a man should be allowed to pass away without due public recognition. He was regarded amongst his profession as the father of neurology in this country, and we sincerely hope that an edition of his collected works will appear shortly.

Dr. Bury, in his Preface, refers to the method of instruction he has adopted at Manchester. It consists in bringing forward cases illustrating the various forms of paralysis and other symptoms in relation to lesions of the corresponding neurons; in this way the student obtains a grasp of the principles of anatomical diagnosis. This is excellent so far as it goes, but we feel certain that, after being grounded in Dr. Bury's method, the student would obtain a far wider grasp of his subject if he were enabled to peruse the collected writings of Hughlings-Jackson. There can be no question that in the near future the treatment of diseases of the nervous system will have an important bearing on social legislation, and it is therefore imperative that the best work on the subject should be readily accessible.

The author refers to the selective action of certain poisons; thus lead selects the

nerves which supply the extensor muscles of the wrists and fingers; whilst alcohol picks out the higher centres in the brain as well as the nerves supplying specially the lower limbs.

The poison of syphilis shows a preference for the bloodvessels at the base of the brain, the afferent conducting paths in the spinal cord, and the cortical cells in the front part of the brain. In diphtheria we meet with paralysis of the eye muscles and soft palate, and in rabies the medulla oblongata is selected; whilst in tetanus the virulent poison elaborated by the bacilli affects the nerve supplying the muscle which closes the jaw. There seems to be no end to the selective properties of some poisons. It is interesting to note in this connexion that, if antitoxin is given early in cases of diphtheria, the onset of paralysis is considerably checked. According to Rolleston, the frequency of paralysis varies from 4.9 per cent when antitoxin is given on the first day, to 31.4 per cent if its administration is delayed until the fifth.

One of the greatest advances in modern medicine is the power of demonstrating the existence of certain poisons in the blood. The necessary technique has recently been described in these columns. Our newly acquired knowledge is being put to practical use in the problem of the feeble-minded.

We have now discovered the cause of syphilis, and we can also demonstrate the presence of the poison in the blood by what is known as Wassermann's reaction. The hereditary type of the disease is known to affect the growth of the brain in children, leading to idiocy and feeble-mindedness; but recent researches into the condition of the blood in these cases have proved that the mental condition is due also to the circulation therein of the actual poison of syphilis. Dr. Mott has shown, in an analysis of a large number of idiots, that in about 18 per cent a definite Wassermann reaction could be demonstrated. Linser also examined the blood in a series of children of syphilitic parents, and found that two-thirds gave a positive reaction, while only one-third of the cases showed any other sign of disease. Dr. Bury says:—

"There is therefore every reason to believe that syphilis plays a larger part in the production of idiocy than has hitherto been admitted by writers on insanity."

It is high time that the public became aware of the danger and loss of citizenship caused by this disease. It can now be regarded as preventable, and should surely be treated on the same lines as tuberculosis. Until we face the problem in a bold spirit, and prevent our minds from becoming focussed on hereditary causes, we shall do little in banishing this dread scourge from our midst.

The many excellent diagrams will help considerably to unravel the intricacies in the anatomical arrangement of nerve fibres. The book is primarily intended for the use of students, and as such we can strongly recommend it.

Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature.—The Origin of Earthquakes, by Charles Davison; and *Rocks and their Origins*, by Grenville A. J. Cole. (Cambridge University Press.)

It is humiliating that, notwithstanding the progress of seismological inquiry in recent years, we still know so little about the general cause of earthquakes. On this obscure subject Dr. Davison of Birmingham has written a neat little volume, full of interest to the geophysicist—a volume that comes to us with the authority of one who has long been an attentive student of earthquakes, especially those occasionally felt in Britain. There is no doubt that in certain cases seismic disturbance is connected with the underground working of volcanic mechanism, but this is certainly not the origin of our British earthquakes, nor of such great and complex movements as those which in recent years have disturbed parts of India and California. Dr. Davison seeks to show that these latter catastrophes are attributable to movements of the crust of the earth in the process of mountain-making. The rocks are bent or folded, probably by the earth's secular cooling, and when the strain becomes severe enough to overcome cohesion, they suddenly snap, producing a jar that we feel at the surface as an earthquake shock. Generally, however, the quake seems due, not so much to abruptness as to displacement of the rocks, whereby faults are produced or, if already existing, are extended. It is held that the grinding and grating of rock upon rock, as they slip and slide over one another, will account satisfactorily for shocks on the grandest scale. Such movement must, in many cases, be a great factor in the production of earthquakes, but it is still permissible to seek other and perhaps more profound causes for certain seismic phenomena. Among the interesting subjects ably discussed by Dr. Davison is that of earthquake-sounds and the determination of isoacoustic lines, or lines of equal audibility.

The second work before us is by Prof. Cole of Dublin, who writes about rocks with a freedom that shows his mastery of the subject, and a lucidity that enables the reader who is not a geologist to follow with ease his explanations and arguments. It is impossible, in dealing with petrology, to avoid touching on certain collateral branches of science; but the writer here treats his rocks, not so much from the point of view of a system of mineral and chemical classification, which usually forms terribly dry reading, as from that of natural history. His chief object is to trace the origin and evolution of the rocks, and the way in which they control the features of the landscape—subjects which appeal to any reader who takes an intelligent interest in the structure of the earth beneath his feet. At the same time, the advanced student may turn to certain parts of Prof. Cole's little volume with advantage, for he commands exceptional familiarity with geological

literature, and gives the latest views of Continental and American authorities.

On so difficult a subject as petrogenesis there is room for much diversity of opinion. Prof. Cole, contrary to some authorities, holds that an igneous magma may be very greatly modified in composition by absorption and assimilation of adjacent rocks. With regard to the assumption that two grand types of igneous rocks characterize the so-called Atlantic and Pacific provinces, he doubts whether the simplicity of such a dual classification is conformable with Nature.

Although the volume is but small, room has been found at the end for a list of more than a hundred references to original authorities. It is noteworthy that in the table of stratigraphical systems, all the strata between the Ordovician and Devonian are included under the term "Gotlandian."

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Chemical Research in its Bearings on National Welfare, 1/6 S.P.C.K.

A concise handbook dealing with the development of technical industry and experimental science in relation to national prosperity. With reservations as to increased economy, the book is favourable to the furtherance of research. In the Romance of Science Series.

McKready (Kelvin), A BEGINNER'S STAR-BOOK: AN EASY GUIDE TO THE STARS AND TO THE ASTRONOMICAL USES OF THE OPERA-GLASS, THE FIELD-GLASS, AND THE TELESCOPE, 9/ net. Putnam's

This is a well-arranged practical guide for the young astronomical observer, and should be of much assistance in enabling him to become familiar with the brighter stars which are visible to the unaided eye. The book is furnished with a series of night charts of the sky (adapted to the latitude of New York or Chicago) giving the stars in white on a black background. On the page opposite to each chart is a key map showing the constellations and their individual stars as depicted on the charts. Foot-notes to each page supply information as to the more interesting stars and nebulae that are within the reach of an opera-glass, a two-inch telescope, and a three-inch telescope respectively. Other chapters are devoted to the sun, moon, major planets, comets, and meteors as objects suitable for observation with small instruments, hints being added as to the work that can be profitably undertaken by a beginner. We notice a tendency to "gush" and to quote poetry which rather mars the effect of a book that purports to be a practical work of a scientific character.

Oleott (William Tyler), STAR LORE OF ALL AGES: A COLLECTION OF MYTHS, LEGENDS, AND FACTS CONCERNING THE CONSTELLATIONS OF THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, 10/6 net. Putnam's

This is a delightful book. It displays just the amount of enthusiasm proper to the well-informed amateur, which is the envy and despair of the professional astronomer. The author's plan is to consider: each constellation separately, first discoursing on the mythology and legends associated with the

particular constellation under review, and then going on to describe the remarkable stars occurring in it, giving some account of their peculiarities as double stars, coloured stars, stars with large proper motion, stars with peculiar spectra, and the like. He quotes largely and effectively from a number of writers, both in prose and verse, ancient and modern, who, in a variety of ways, throw light on his theme. The book is appropriately illustrated by representations of some of the masterpieces of art more or less closely related to the myths enshrined in the ancient constellations, as well as reproductions of photographs of nebulae and star clusters.

The portion of the heavens treated is that visible to an observer situated in 40° of north latitude, and includes the stars occurring in the forty-eight ancient constellations comprised in the 'Syntaxis' of Ptolemy. The statements of the results of modern research as affecting individual stars, which are scattered through the book, are taken from good authorities, and generally correct. The sentence on p. 128 concerning sidereal time is not, however, accurate as it stands, and requires modification. The same remark applies to the author's references to what used to be called "lunar distance" stars, as being important stars for the mariner in the determination of longitudes at sea. This method of determining longitudes is almost obsolete, and "lunar distances" are no longer given in the national ephemerides; so that the importance of these stars, from this particular point of view, is a thing of the past.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—May 23.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. S. Hele-Shaw read a paper on 'The Theory of a New Form of the Chamber Crank Chain,'—Prof. R. A. Sampson on 'A New Treatment of Optical Aberration,'—Sir W. de W. Abney on 'The Extinction of Light by an Illuminated Retina,'—Mr. Walter Wahl on 'Optical Determinations at High Pressures,'—Mr. T. R. Merton on 'The Changes in Certain Absorption Spectra in Different Solvents,'—Mr. W. C. Ball on 'Changes in the Absorption Spectra of "Didymium" Salts,'—and Mr. P. Phillips on 'The Viscosity of Carbon Dioxide.'

GEOLOGICAL.—May 15.—Dr. A. Strahan, President, in the chair.—Messrs. P. G. Broad, J. W. Jervis, R. R. Lempiere, J. R. Moir, E. D. Nicholson, and J. S. Owens were elected Fellows; Prof. M. Boule (Paris), was elected a Foreign Member; and Dr. F. W. Clarke (Washington, D.C.), Dr. W. Cross (Washington, D.C.), and Baron Nopcsa (Hungary), were elected Foreign Correspondents.

The President stated that, no papers having been ready for presentation at the meeting, he had obtained the consent of the Director of the Geological Survey to exhibit specimens. Prof. E. Hull, in opening the discussion, expressed pleasure in having an opportunity of examining the specimens of cores brought up from the borings under and around London. In none of the borings in the London area had the Carboniferous Limestone been proved. He believed that this limestone would most probably be found by boring under Croydon, and to form the base of the Carboniferous series of Kent and Surrey; but the borings at Croydon had not gone sufficiently deep to determine the point. Mr. E. Procter stated that the red rocks exhibited by him came from a borehole at Southall on the Great Western Railway, midway between Paddington and Windsor. They were struck at a depth of 1,130 ft., and were still present at 1,261 ft., the lowest level yet reached by the borehole. They consist of red and mottled clays and sandstones, with occasional bands of grit; mica is very abundant, and the rocks show false bedding. Microscopic crystals of dolomite and particles of galena are also present. On close investigation these rocks yielded fish-remains, which Dr.

Smith Woodward kindly determined. They consist of scales and teeth of Holopterychius and plates of Bothriolepis, both characteristic Upper Devonian or Old Red Sandstone fishes. Dr. J. W. Evans regarded the specimens on the table as an excellent illustration of the importance of the proposals put forward by Prof. Watts in his Presidential Address, in favour of the systematic examination by borings of the rocks below the Mesozoic strata of the South-East of England. The speaker regarded the discovery of typical Upper Old Red Sandstone fishes at Southall as an event of the greatest interest and importance. There was nothing surprising in the occurrence of the Upper Old Red and Upper Devonian lithological types in borings in the same area. The latter were shown by the fossils to be of the same littoral character as that with which we are familiar in North Devon in the Baggy and Marwood and Pilton Beds; while the former closely resemble the Pickwell Down Beds which immediately underlie the Baggy and Marwood Group, and are of a pronounced Old Red Sandstone type, with indeterminate plant- and fish-remains.

Prof. Sollas remarked that the presence of Silurian rocks in the South-East of England, and their distribution so far as it was known, suggested many interesting problems. The Caledonian chain, so constant to a north-easterly and south-westerly trend for a great part of its course, seemed to curve into conformity with the Armorican chain as it approached those mountains, thus forming an arc convex towards the south, such as would arise under thrusts coming from the north. Observations in North Wales and Scandinavia are in harmony with this view, and the Caledonian chain would thus seem to obey the Asiatic régime. Sutherland remains as a strange exception. The Caledonian chain is confined to a restricted region in Europe, but movements of corresponding age may be looked for elsewhere. Thus the Charnian axis may represent part of a chain which curved away to the south and east, and found its continuation in the axis of Condor. If so, we should have a Condorian chain which would have joined the Caledonian by linking, and, like it, have arisen under thrusts from the north. Evidence of this might easily be obscured by subsequent movements of Hercynian age. This view is suggested by the interesting work of Mr. Mackintosh of Dover, who has brought together many important facts in its support, and is led by them to believe that the Condorian chain may play an important part in the tectonics of Southern England. Nothing less than a systematic survey by boring, such as has long been carried on in Holland, will meet the case. This should be undertaken by the Government, who in return might claim to exercise authority over the coalfields which such a survey could scarcely fail to bring to light. The discussion was continued by other speakers.

LINNEAN.—May 24.—Annual Meeting.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—Miss C. E. Larter and Sir F. W. Moore were admitted Fellows.—The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Prof. E. B. Poulton; Treasurer, Mr. H. W. Monckton; Secretaries, Dr. B. D. Jackson, Dr. Otto Stapf, and Prof. G. C. Bourne.—Dr. D. H. Scott, the retiring President, delivered his address, devoting the greater part of it to a review of the palaeobotanical work of the late Sir Joseph Hooker.—The President addressed Capt. C. F. U. Meek, and handed to him the bronze medal of the Crisp Award for Microscopical Science.—The President handed to Prof. E. B. Poulton the Linnean Medal for transmission to Dr. R. C. L. Perkins, who is abroad. Prof. Poulton made a suitable acknowledgment, and undertook to convey the medal to the recipient.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mox. Geographical, 8.30.—'The Garden of Eden,' Sir W. Willcocks.
- Tues. Palestine Exploration Fund, 8.30.—Annual Meeting.
- Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Excavations in the Coudoun: Ancient Stone Monuments and Description of Human Remains,' Mr. P. J. Bennett and Dr. A. Keith.
- Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'The Panama Canal and its Relation to the British Empire,' Mr. V. Cornhill.
- THURS. Royal, 4.30.—'A Chemically Active Modification of Nitrogen, produced by the Electric Discharge,' IV, Mr. R. J. Strutt; 'On the Series Lines in the Arc Spectrum of Mercury,' and 'On the Constitution of the Mercury Green Line $\lambda = 5461$ AU and on the Magnetic Resolution of its Satellites by an Echelon Grating,' Prof. J. G. McEwan; 'On the Convergence of Certain Series Involving the Fourier Constants of a Function,' Prof. W. H. Young; and other papers.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
- PHIL. Astronomical, 8.
- Geologists' Association, 8.—'The Geology of West Mayo and Iligo, with Special Reference to the August Long Excursion,' Prof. G. A. J. Cole.
- Royal Institution, 8.—'Unknown Parts of South America,' Mr. A. H. Savage Landor.

Science Gossip.

THE ZOOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC CLUB, by arrangement with the Council of the Zoological Society of London, are exhibiting a set of over 900 photographs of British mammals, birds, reptiles, and lower animals in the library at the Zoological Society's new offices in Regent's Park.

The exhibition will be open to the public for some weeks, and the Society hopes that it will help to stimulate public interest in the wild fauna of this country.

M. MARCEL BAUDOUIN has lately examined the skeletons of several adult human beings of the Neolithic or Polished Stone Age discovered by him in a prehistoric cemetery at Vendrest, and finds that a very large proportion of them are those of persons suffering from the form of rheumatism known as osteo-arthritis deformans. In fifteen out of the hundred cases examined, the disease had attacked the spinal column; but a marked difference is here shown between the two sexes. In the male the disease seems to have most often affected the base of the column and on the right side; while in the female it is most frequently found in the neck and on the left. The facts have been communicated to the Académie des Sciences, but no reason has hitherto been suggested for this differentiation, which, perhaps, points to a divergence in the mode of life of the two sexes not yet indicated.

A SOURCE of contagion hitherto unsuspected in cases of tuberculosis seems to have been established by M. Piéry. He has found the bacillus of Koch present in the sweat of the patient in all the cases he has examined, and this has proved capable of producing tuberculosis in guinea-pigs and other animals by way of inoculation. Thus are explained the frequent and well-authenticated cases of the communication of the disease by a person attacked by it to another, with no hereditary liability to infection, who is brought into frequent contact with the patient, as in the instances of husband and wife, nurse and invalid, and the like. M. Piéry recommends, in consequence, the careful disinfection of all garments, bed-clothing, and so on used by a tuberculous patient, and his or her isolation as far as possible, especially at night-time.

M. THOMOT, Professor of Forensic Medicine to the Paris Académie de Médecine, has just been lecturing upon Premature Burial, an accident the fear of which is, perhaps, not so prevalent as it was in the days of Edgar Allan Poe. He gave an interesting description of the many inventions devised for the avoidance of this, including the insertion of a breathing tube in the mouth of the corpse, which is brought through the lid of the coffin and projects from the grave. But he declared that no precaution was so satisfactory as that of delaying the burial until the signs of putrefaction are apparent. The provisions of the Code Napoléon, which ordain that no burial shall take place until twenty-four hours after death and inspection by the medical authority of the district, are, he said, entirely adequate on this point, and if they are carried out to the full, no one need have any fear of being buried alive.

THE Report of the work of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, for the past year contains some items of a distinctly utilitarian nature. Experiments have been made

on the effect of magnetic fields on the mechanism of the fine chronometers and watches used for purposes of navigation. It is found that an average chronometer, when placed in a magnetic field of unit intensity (C.G.S. system), is liable to change its rate approximately by one second a day, the changes being due to the mechanical couple acting on the magnetized steel in the balance arm and rim when in the magnetic field. Watches can be shielded from these effects by being placed in suitable iron boxes, but "non-magnetic" watches are made which show only small changes of rate when placed in a strong magnetic field. Some departmental changes of procedure have lately been made, and the Astronomer Royal is now more responsible than heretofore for the care and upkeep of the Navy chronometers.

THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY is also undertaking some of the work on terrestrial magnetism that has, until now, been done in the Hydrographer's department of the Admiralty. The charts prepared year by year to show the deviation of the compass at various places will in future be made at Greenwich.

New work at the Observatory of a strictly astronomical nature deals largely with statistics as to the number and magnitude of the faint stars. A method of determining stellar magnitude on a definite system has been devised by photographing stars through a wire grating placed before the object-glass of a photographic telescope. The result on the developed plate in the case of any one star is a series of images of different sizes formed by diffraction. Since the amount of light which goes to form each of these is known from optical theory, a scale of magnitude corresponding to different-sized images is readily formed, and this can be applied to any photographed field of stars, irrespective of the kind of plate or the conditions of exposure.

THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY of the Colony of Natal at Durban, of which Mr. E. N. Nevill, a well-known authority on the lunar motion, was lately Director, has been closed. The Cape Meteorological Commission has been dissolved, and a new Department of Meteorology, which will embrace the four provinces of the Union—Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Natal—has been formed with its headquarters at Pretoria. The Astronomical Observatory at Johannesburg, hitherto called the Transvaal Observatory, will in future be known as the Union Observatory, South Africa, and remains under the direction of Mr. R. T. A. Innes.

IN a paper recently contributed to the *Proceedings* of the American Philosophical Society, Mr. T. J. J. See concludes, from several independent and mutually confirmatory arguments deduced from modern astronomical measurements, that the depth of the Milky Way decidedly exceeds a million light-years, and substantially accords with the profundity of interstellar space as estimated by Sir Wm. Herschel 110 years ago. It will be remembered that Sir J. Herschel and subsequent authorities, including the late Prof. Newcomb, largely reduced Sir Wm. Herschel's estimate of the distances of the remotest stars, which was considered to be from one hundred to one thousand times too great. It is instructive to note that a modern astronomer finds confirmation in his researches of the results reached by the great pioneer in this department of astronomy as to the enormous distances of the confines of the stellar universe.

FINE ARTS

English Furniture of the Eighteenth Century.
By Herbert Cescinsky. Vol. III.
(Routledge & Sons.)

WITH this third volume Mr. Cescinsky brings to a conclusion his elaborate history of English furniture in the eighteenth century. As a matter of fact, the work comprises a little more than this period, for it begins with William III., as a necessary antecedent connected with the Queen Anne and Georgian epochs. It is odd that the best cabinetwork should have appeared in a century (and been almost coincidental with it) in which the other arts had declined. Literature and painting experienced a wonderful revival towards the end of this century; but with this renaissance the cabinet-maker's craft entered its last decades of excellence. What is the secret of this rise and fall?

Mr. Cescinsky's work is the most ambitious and the fullest yet published on this particular period. His third volume deals at length—and with copious illustrations—with the Adam brothers, with Hepplewhite, and with Sheraton; and there are also supplementary chapters of value. The author has the advantage of a personal knowledge of and training in the craft, and it is obvious that his labour has been one of love. Sometimes he does not express himself very clearly, but his views are always adequately supported by evidence. He has determined judgments, and is no indiscriminating enthusiast. He shows a high admiration for the strong individuality of Robert Adam, who was able to impose his style even on Chippendale, yet he criticizes the Adams on the ground of their incongruous designs. The explanation, however, of the ability of Robert Adam to dictate to Chippendale may possibly be found in the fact recorded by Mr. Cescinsky, and commented upon, that Adam was an architect working among equals, and deemed worthy of a place in Westminster Abbey; whereas Chippendale was a cabinet-maker to the end. The Adams certainly were inferior in versatility to Chippendale when it came to the designing of furniture. Mr. Cescinsky refers to "the paucity of imagination and the rigid fidelity to one style in Adam's work." The brothers began as workers in stone and metal, being architects. They had to adapt themselves to woodwork, and they never acquired the fluency and variety of Chippendale. It is curious to remember that Robert Adam invented stucco, and "appears to have not only tolerated, but even encouraged, the use of substitutes, such as stucco for sculpture, composition for carving, and similar imitations." On the other hand, Adam owed practically nothing to French or other contemporary art; his was an original derivation from Roman art, if it may be put that way. A good many of his excellent designs, now housed

in the Soane Museum, are here reproduced. There is also an interesting chapter on the Adelphi Lottery. Adam's Court and Parliamentary influence must have been considerable, as he got a private Bill passed authorizing this lottery, and so relieved the brothers of a huge financial liability.

In Hepplewhite Mr. Cescinsky finds three styles or periods: the first, in which he was influenced by the French; the second, when he came under Adam's influence; and the last, when he had developed his own genius, though he assimilated in this period to the work of Sheraton. Mr. Cescinsky roughly distinguishes the three craftsmen thus:—

“The era of Chippendale may be described as an age of carved and fretted ornament, that of Hepplewhite as one of painting, and the period of Sheraton as one of inlay.”

Sheraton's personal history is interesting. He was at once a designer, a drawing-master, a publisher, a writer of tracts, and a Baptist preacher! Coming to London at the age of forty, he never practised his craft of cabinet-making, but made designs and sold them. Mr. Cescinsky does more justice to this unfortunate man than is usually done by writers on furniture. His later career was marred by his weak surrender to the craze of the day for Empire forms, in which good taste and style departed. But his earlier work shows him to be among the best designers of the century. He died in poverty, but posterity has given him a name second to none but Chippendale's. Mr. Cescinsky's work is so valuable that it may well become the standard treatise on its subject.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archæological Journal, APRIL, 1/6
Reading, Slaughter; London, Stock

Percival (MacIver), CHATS ON OLD JEWELLERY AND TRINKETS. Fisher Unwin

Mr. Percival may be congratulated alike on a comparatively fresh subject and on his treatment of it. Personal adornment is one of the primitive instincts of the race, and when, early in history, the element of design was associated with beauty of material in decoration, the art of jewellery was born. Here, then, is a wide and satisfying field for the collector, ranging in point of time through fifty centuries, in respect of material from the commonest to the rarest: each piece, even the humblest, bringing something of the joy of the past into the present by a revival of the element of charm which made it beautiful in the eyes of its maker and wearer.

The little book before us is written for minor collectors—those who love old things, but cannot afford to pay large prices for them. Of course, much fine jewellery worked in gold and precious stones is definitely out of their reach, but the quantity of really beautiful things that can still be obtained at relatively low prices is surprising. The arrangement of the book is simple and well considered. It begins with a glossary, and goes on to a brief description of ancient jewellery—Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, and

Roman, in which essential characteristics are indicated with especial reference to the methods of manufacture employed. A second chapter of the same character deals with the jewellery of the Middle Ages—Byzantine, Barbarian, Celtic, and Later Mediæval: an education in taste rather than a guide to the collector, since none but the poorest of mediæval trinkets is ever likely to come within his reach.

The eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth are, however, Mr. Percival's real subject, and these he treats at great length and with much sympathetic insight. Nearly 200 pages are devoted to a detailed study of the various trinkets of this period likely to attract the minor collector for whom he writes, and in them even experts will find much that is unfamiliar, while ordinary readers will find a renewed interest in looking through the trinkets of their elders and comparing them with the illustrations of this book. These are, indeed, a great attraction, consisting, as they do, of some 240 photographic and 60 drawings of jewellery of all periods. We only remark that Mr. Percival has not told us where the objects illustrated (many of them in museums) may be seen.

Turner's Water-Colours at Farnley Hall,
PART II., 2/6 net. 'Studio' Office

The reproductions in the second part of this series are less charming than those in the first. This is not to say that they are less faithful, although a drawing "executed in body-colour on brown paper" is inevitably more difficult to render than a true water-colour. To modern eyes the most interesting plate is 'A First-Rater taking in Stores.' The vast ship of war, towering, story upon story, above the fishing boats, shows how delicately and accurately Turner could draw when his subject required it. The sense of proportion is conveyed with consummate skill.

CONTEMPORARY BRITISH LANDSCAPE.

THE attendance at this exhibition at the Grafton Galleries will offer an interesting test of the degree to which landscapes keep their interest for the general public of this latter day. Conversation and scenery were given by Mark Twain as constituting in combination the summit of human bliss, but it is open to us to suspect that movement (if not other things) was really implied at the same time, and that he saw himself in imagination on a shaded deck, the landscape slipping past with that lively disengagement of plane from plane which enhances so considerably our appreciation of its structure, and facilitates our unconscious estimate of spacial dimensions. The mere passive representation of a given scene from a given point is a less exciting entertainment, and the early tradition of landscape, whether European or Oriental, strove to atone for this deficiency by ingenious combinations of subject-matter, by the clear grouping of objects at various distances, and a crisp directness of touch by which the very stroke itself, according as it is blurred or dragged or slashed, becomes, by a miracle of executive delicacy, a leaf, a wavelet, or a cloud.

Within the rather narrow limits of his speciality, Whistler, here represented by the "school-pieces" of Mr. Walter Greaves (1-5), utilized to perfection this last element of the modulation of the texture of the paint down to the threshold of our own day; and other represented painters in this

exhibition (which, we are assured, is "intended to illustrate the most independent and progressive elements of contemporary landscape")—Watts (54-61), Leighton (50-53), and Legros (91-94)—owe their importance mainly to the degree in which they clung to a tradition of landscape which modern art has gradually abandoned.

In the majority of such painters as are markedly progressive, the progress is in the merely negative direction of throwing over, not only traditional subjects, but also traditional principles, without evolving any new principles to take their place. Cecil Lawson's large *Hop Gardens of England* (39) is, perhaps, the most lamentable example here of this indifference to painting and sole reliance on the interest of subject-matter. If hop gardens have pleasant associations for him, this picture may be sufficiently like to please an uncritical beholder; but the beauty of the hop garden is allied to no analogous beauty of paint, and we are of opinion that the numerous modern painters who have produced work of a like formlessness under-estimate the public sensibility to technical excellence. Legros's rather airless *Landscape with Men in a Boat* (93) has an odd look, as though the barque were being pulled past an artificial panorama.

What, on the whole, has modern landscape to offer us in place of the magnificent sixpennyworth of pleasurable sensation suggested by our last sentence? Something, doubtless, in the way of rather monotonously insistent projection; but, if we were to judge by the present exhibition, very little of value. Buxton Knight's group of works (of which Nos. 36A, 41, and 44 are the best) show a painter who in his day was cautiously experimental; and there is at least one fine Steer, *The Distant Severn* (8), to remind us that we have been passing through a period of close research into the structural use of colour which is of considerable value, though as yet hardly utilized in combination with the finest plastic sense. The other fine pictures in the show, however, are almost all by men of conservative and reactionary influence. This influence we consider to some extent salutary, and the pictures are chosen in such a fashion as to make it appear entirely so.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

The Tomb of Oscar Wilde, which Mr. Jacob Epstein is exhibiting at 72, Cheyne Walk, is a splendidly massive and impressive design, showing on the part of the sculptor a profound sense of consistency in the observance, of an accepted convention, and of the sufficiency of simple means for utilizing the natural magic of light and shade. It is excessively derivative, and this might be taken, perhaps, to indicate confessed inability to invent a theme of more distinctly modern significance which should be capable of expressing the idiom of ancient Egypt, of which Mr. Epstein rightly feels the monumental grandeur. The execution of the work is very fine, and as the artist is still young, and his development must necessarily be the slower for the slowness with which the general public realizes his merit, we may forgive him a certain caution in venturing far from his base of operations in Egyptian example.

THE work at Crosby Hall is of a healthier character on the whole than that shown in the recent similar competition for Chelsea artists, but it cannot be claimed as yet that any great decorative genius has been

brought to light by the movement. That, perhaps, was hardly to be expected until the initial task of setting the artist at work on the wall, which is the main object of the competitions, has been achieved in a sufficient number of cases to allow for a reasonable percentage of failure.

Of the designs for Middlesex Hospital, No. 88, by "Marjoribanks," is obviously the best, and suggests indebtedness to the work of Mr. Augustus John for inspiration. The artist, almost alone among the competitors, seems to have derived some satisfaction in complying with the rather paralyzing demand for a portion of the design worked out at the full scale. To most modern painters the part is only complete in the brain of the artist when the whole is complete, and to formulate a part prematurely is rather a hindrance.

Among the designs for the Dublin Gallery of Modern Art, that sent by Mr. Cayley Robinson under the pseudonym of "Qualis ab incepto" (23) is the best, though hardly, in its present form, to be compared with his contribution to the loan section of the exhibition (No. 2); while there is merit in the sketch of "Paint Bender" (25), and the largely ordered design—liable, nevertheless, to monstrous misreading—which is hung in the crypt under the name of "Shamus" (141).

For the St. Jude's-on-the-Hill decoration there are several schemes of some interest, those of "Stato" (18) and "Festina Lente" (22) leaving us somewhat doubtful of the artists' capacity for drawing on a large scale; while in that under the motto of "O Tempora, O Mores" (37), which alone has faced in its inception the rather formidable neighbourhood of the surrounding setting of red brick, we find the circular fillings at the bottom of the design, though pretty enough in themselves, quite out of key with the general colour-scheme.

There is some promise also in the clear colour for the two small sketches of "Homo Homini Lupus" (72) for Messrs Crosse & Blackwell's factory; in the detail of No. 93 for the same competition, which makes a much better design than does the drawing of the ensemble; and the sketches for the Village Hall at Shrivenham, No. 81 ("Oranges and Lemons").

In the Sutton Valence School Competition Nos. 85 and 159 are fairly good, but recent examples of the handling of historical subjects for decorative purposes have been so bad that to impose them seems to be to court disaster. It is satisfactory to see evidence of the existence of a "buon fresco" class, urgently needed in London to give a sound technical basis to these experiments.

At the gallery of Messrs. Goupil in Bedford Street the X Club of Painters show, like the exhibitors at Crosby Hall, anonymously. It would have an admirable effect on art criticism if the example were widely followed. The exhibits suffer, as a rule, from a certain paintiness, the colour falling between two stools, and being neither naturalistically nor decoratively just. In slight sketches, however, two or three of the members show some feeling for colour: X 10, for example, in *The Louvre* (1), and X 23 in *The Bathing Cave* (9). *John Street* (33), by X 16, is a well-characterized portrait.

Mr. S. J. Peplow's drawings at the Stafford Gallery are of excessive slightness, Nos. 18 and 57 having, however, some charm; while at the Baillie Gallery Mr. Robert Gregory shows one firmly painted landscape imaginatively conceived, *The Lake, Evening* (11), and a number of good colour-studies for stage scenery.

MINIATURES AT BRUSSELS.

THE FOREIGN SECTION.

THE miniatures in the Foreign Section number nearly four times as many as the English. Critical detailed notice of such a number being out of the question, I can mention only some of the principal masters represented.

To begin with Augustin—"élève de la Nature et de la Méditation," as he styled himself—five-and-twenty examples of this celebrated French painter of miniatures will be found; they include portraits of men and women well known in the troublous period of his long career—e.g., the unfortunate *Princesse de Lamballe* (544A), belonging to the Queen-Mother of Italy; the actress *Dugazon*, *Mademoiselle Duchesnois*, *Louis XVIII.*, and his last work (537), an unfinished portrait of *Napoleon I.*, whom he painted many times, as he did *Joséphine*, *Caroline of Naples*, and others of the Bonaparte family.

Another man of the period, who went on painting portraits all through the years of the Revolution, is *Dumont*, a member of the Academy in 1788, and an exhibitor in the Salon of 1824. Like Augustin and Isabey, he came from Lorraine, and was one of the greatest miniaturists in France of the eighteenth century. Those of my readers who visited the Exhibition of Eighteenth-Century Art in Paris in 1906 will recall many lovely examples of his work. There are sixteen to be seen now in Brussels, including some from the Fitzhenry and Doistau Collections, which were shown at the Exhibition to which I have just referred.

A contemporary of the foregoing, who worked with Isabey in the studio of David, is *Jean Guérin*. This artist is well known by his striking portrait of *Général Kléber* in the Louvre. He excelled in painting men; his portraits of women are more rare, and fetch high prices. There are a number of the latter to be seen in this Exhibition, including 'Madame Récamier' (786), again from the Doistau Collection. *Guérin* began by painting *Marie Antoinette*, and lived to exhibit in the Salon as late as 1827. Examples of his work are in the Wallace Collection.

There are several interesting works by *Vestier*, who was father-in-law to *Dumont*, including some theatrical portraits; but the greatest miniature painter of this period remains to be mentioned, viz., *Pierre Adolphe Hall*, the portrait of whose daughter is here (810, belonging to M. Wildenstein), besides two or three women's portraits belonging to *Baron Oppenheim* of Cologne. This artist, who was a Swede, died of apoplexy on his way to Liège, whither he fled to escape the Revolution. He is credited with having painted over 2,000 miniatures. There are several examples of his extraordinary powers in this Exhibition, but they are not equal in quality to those in the Paris Eighteenth-Century Art Exhibition, where some fifty were shown.

A contemporary not much known in this country, I think, though delightful examples of his work are in the Wallace Collection, is *Mansion*, by whom a couple of portraits will be found—941, 942.

In the group of distinguished eighteenth-century French miniature painters stands *Louis Lié Périn*. He had lessons from *Sicardi*, and painted miniatures for a livelihood at a nominal price. The Fitzhenry Collection includes one of 'Le Chancelier Maupéou' (1012), which is here shown.

Luc Sicardi, commonly called *Sicardi*, was a miniature painter attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to provide diplomatic presents in the shape of snuff-boxes. He painted many *couvercles* for *Louis XVI.*, and there are two or three portraits of that ill-fated king and of his heroic consort in this Exhibition (see Nos. 1108-9-15). He continued to practise all through the Revolutionary period, as is proved by the dates on works by him exhibited here. The group of two children (1107), for delicacy of flesh tints, accuracy of drawing, and charm of colour, is not surpassed by anything in this Exhibition that I have met with. The girl, whose father was "maître d'hôtel du Roi," and was guillotined in 1794, wears a citron-coloured ribbon in her hair; her simple dress is of a soft greenish shade, her eyes are dark and lustrous, her complexion is pale but very pure, with which her rich red lips and the boy's warmer colouring make a delightful contrast. The miniature is dated 1796, and belongs to *Comte Allard du Chollet*. Other Parisian collectors exhibit snuff-boxes by *Sicardi*, who is well represented, by the way, at Hertford House.

Although *Madame Vigée Le Brun* is not recognized generally as a painter of miniatures—occasionally she painted them, as she tells us in her Memoirs—there are two small examples of her work in this manner here (1166, 1167, belonging to M. Feuillet).

F. T. Rochard may be called a cosmopolitan artist. He was born in Paris during the Revolution, died in Berlin in 1872, and lived for many years in England, where he exhibited largely at the Academy. There is something very animated and vivacious in his work. Take, for example, the portraits of *Madame Vestris* (1057), from the Doistau Collection, and *Miss Morris*, of the King's Theatre (1065). *Rochard's* colour is rich, and, if the term may be allowed, luscious. His portraits seem a mixture of the styles of *Sir William Ross* and *Isabey*. By the way, he was a pupil of the latter. He could do solid work when he liked, witness the copy of the *Rembrandt* in the Royal Collection, *Buckingham Palace* (302).

The mention of *Isabey* brings us to one of the most extraordinary men in the whole range of miniature painters. He too, as I have said, was a Lorrainer, and had the good fortune to attract the notice of *Marie Antoinette*, Queen of France, when he was only 20.

He began in the very humblest way, and, like many other artists, struggled through poverty to fame. He has been termed "le portraitiste indispensable des Gouvernements." He was in truth "le peintre attitré" of *Napoleon I.* and the Allies, *Louis XVIII.* and *Charles X.* Moreover, he lived to see *Napoleon III.* on the throne of France. To have been a favourite courtier and successful portrait painter so long was a unique experience which *Isabey* turned to good account. He was an extraordinarily prolific artist, and painted every notability of his time. The Wallace Collection is rich in his work, and possesses at least a dozen portraits of *Napoleon I.*, to say nothing of other members of the *Bonaparte* family. He is the largest contributor here, being represented by thirty works, including many celebrities.

Two miniatures by this artist (624A) are full of interest, as they both were painted during the "Hundred Days." That of *Louis XVIII.* was begun soon after *Napoleon* was sent to *Elba*. On the Emperor's return, he at once sent for *Isabey*, who straightway commenced a portrait of him, but the overthrow of the Empire after *Waterloo* led to

the abandonment of the second picture and the completion of the first. They are both of them beautifully finished work, and belong to the Musée Ducal de Carlsruhe.

Taking the miniatures shown in the Foreign Section chronologically, it is interesting to find an example by an artist whose work is extremely rare in this country, but who, nevertheless, bears a name well known in the early history of miniature painting in England, viz., Lavinia Teerlinck. This lady was attached to the Court of Mary Tudor, and there are notes of payments made to her by that Queen. She was the daughter of the well-known miniature painter Simon Teerlinck of Bruges. There is a portrait—said to be Lady Hunston—by her here (1132), lent by the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam. Moreover, the Foreign Section is exceptionally rich in the work of the Olivers, by reason of the important contribution by the Queen of Holland of some half-dozen of their best works, including one of the Duke of Buckingham by Peter Oliver, after the artist's father (1002), and another piece, by Isaac Oliver, also assigned to Buckingham, dated 1614; but, as this miniature (996) bears on its face the age of the original, viz., 30, and as George Villiers was not born till 1592, it is quite clear it cannot be Buckingham, nor, indeed, could I discover a likeness to the "favourite"; but it is a beautifully finished miniature, and is deservedly given a place of honour.

The interesting group of three (993), belonging to the Baroness G. de Rothschild, modestly termed 'Portrait d'Homme, de Femme, et d'Enfant,' I have already dealt with in my notes on the English Section.

Another great name, one of the greatest in the history of the art, Petitot, must not be forgotten, but the works shown do not compare favourably with the numerous specimens of his wonderful skill which may be seen in the Jones Collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Of the half-dozen portraits here, that of Turenne (on a snuff-box, 1023, belonging to Prince de Lichtenstein) is, perhaps, the finest.

One of the most versatile and delightful artists of the eighteenth century, Jean Fragonard, is represented here by half a dozen examples. He is not usually reckoned as a miniature painter, but his facility was such that he could paint in any manner, as specimens of his work here abundantly prove. Most of them are marked by that broad, free handling which corresponds to the examples to be seen in the Wallace and Ashmolean Collections. They differ *toto caelo* from the portrait of the actor Prévile (758), painted on a snuff-box belonging to M. Flameng. The likeness of this favourite actor is most minutely and carefully finished, and is of a very different character from the rest of Fragonard's work in miniature.

A group of artists other than the French School may here be noticed, viz., Füger, Goya, Fendi, and Quaglia, a quartet of painters who show, it must be owned, very different powers and styles of work.

Ferdinand Quaglia, the Italian artist, painted many portraits of the Empress Joséphine. There is in this Exhibition one of her (1041, belonging to M. E. Stern). His work may be seen in the Wallace Collection in the shape of another portrait of the Imperatrice, painted not long before Waterloo.

A woman's portrait here, from the Doistau Collection, is dated 1826. But Quaglia is generally supposed to have died a year before that.

Füger, the Austrian painter, whose work enjoys, and deservedly so, a great reputation in Vienna, where he was a Director of the Académie des Beaux-Arts at the end of the eighteenth century, is represented by eight or nine portraits (761-8).

Another artist of European celebrity who is not generally reckoned as a miniature painter, so far as I am aware, is Goya. His three portraits and two 'Études' (774-7) will be examined with interest. They are lent by the Marquis de Casa-Torres, and come from Madrid.

Unexpected beauty is revealed in works by Peter Fendi. This artist must be reckoned a Viennese, as he was born in Vienna in 1796, and died there in 1842. He lived also in Venice. There is something suggestive of Kate Greenaway in his works shown here, although, of course, he was dead long before her reputation was made. They have the *naïveté* and sweetness of childhood to an astonishing degree. When one thinks of the hideous costume of the Early Victorian period, to which these works belong, it adds to the wonder that such a charming effect could be obtained. They are water-colour drawings rather than miniatures in the ordinary sense, but are full of delicacy and refinement. Two examples, representing 'Repose and Prayer before the Figure of the Madonna,' leave us cold, but the colouring of the other three, representing children at breakfast, reading, and at play (?), is fresh, tender, and dainty. All are dated 1840, and belong to the Princess Arnulf of Bavaria.

"Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum," and perhaps not all my readers may find time to go to Brussels, but I can safely promise those who do so that they will not be disappointed with the International Exhibition of Miniatures in the Avenue des Beaux-Arts.

In conclusion, I venture to make a few remarks germane, as I think, to the subject of these notes.

(1) L'Exposition de la Miniature at Brussels is undoubtedly a huge success.

(2) The English Section therein is admitted to be one of its most attractive features.

(3) The works there shown are but a mere fraction of similar treasures available in this country.

(4) With the exception of a small number, mostly from the Duke of Buccleuch's Collection, shown at the R.A. Old Masters 1879, no public exhibition of portrait miniatures has been held in London since 1865 (the Burlington Club Exhibition of 1889 being a private show).

(5) The time seems ripe for a British Exhibition to be held in London in the near future, say, in the summer of 1913.

(6) To such an Exhibition, held under proper auspices, and with due precautions for safety, contributions may confidently be expected from owners who have been unwilling to send their valuable collections abroad.

(7) Besides the pleasure such an Exhibition would afford to the public, it should

(8) Raise the standard of miniature painting in this country; and last, but not least, might

(9) Pave the way for the formation of a National Collection of Miniatures, to the great enjoyment and profit of succeeding generations.

J. J. FOSTER.

Fine Art Gossip.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND, which has been enlarged and rearranged, was reopened by the Secretary for Scotland on Monday. Formerly only half of the building on the Mound was available; now the whole area is occupied by prints and drawings of the foreign and British schools, and paintings of the British, Italian, French, Dutch, and Flemish schools. A new feature is the black-and-white section.

WE have to announce the death of the Danish sculptor Louis Hasselriis on the 20th ult., aged 68. The most prominent of his works was the Heine statue ordered by the late Empress of Austria for her villa at Corfu, and now in Hamburg.

M. PAUL FOUCART, the veteran Academician, has returned to the study of the Mysteries of Eleusis, a fresh memoir on which, prepared with the collaboration of his son M. George Foucart, Professor at the University of Marseilles, he has just read before the Académie des Inscriptions. He thinks that in the yearly celebration of these Mysteries the drama representing the Rape of Persephone, her return to earth, and the marriage of Zeus and Demeter, was played by the priests, not as a spectacle, but as a liturgical act having for its object the assurance by magical means of good harvests and other benefits to the State. This he declares to have been copied from the similar scenes represented, according to Herodotus, at different festivals in Egypt which had the same intention, but were not mysteries in the ordinary sense of the word, requiring a special initiation on the part of the worshippers. In this view M. George Foucart, whose competence in Egyptological matters is well known, supports him.

THE learned Dominican Father Scheil has just discovered, or rediscovered, the clay tablet containing the plan and description of the famous temple of Esagila at Babylon, seen for a short time, but not copied, by the late George Smith during his last visit to Babylonia. It turns out to be a copy made by the scribe Ea Belshunu at Erech, in the eighty-third year of the Seleucid Era (or 229 B.C.), from another tablet found at Borsippa. It contains the measurements of the courts and the sanctuary of the temple, the number, names, and orientation of the different doors and chapels, and also of six out of the seven stories or stages of the famous ziggurat or step-pyramid celebrated by Herodotus and Strabo. The description of the sixth story is missing, as noted by George Smith, which proves the tablet communicated by Father Scheil to the Académie des Inscriptions to be the same as that formerly seen by our countryman.

MR. STEPHEN LANGDON, Reader in Assyriology at Oxford, has found among the tablets from Nippur studied by him at the Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople a tablet containing a whole section of the Code of Hammurabi, which purports to have been revised and transcribed by the scribe Bel-ibni in the reign of Hammurabi's son and successor, Samsu-iluna. He gathers from this that the Code shortly after its enactment was often copied, and the examples sent to many places in the empire, in order that no Babylonian should be able to plead ignorance of the law.

AFTER an interval of sixty-three years the Cambrian Archaeological Association will this year hold its Annual Meeting at Cardiff, the week selected being that of July 22nd to 27th.

MUSIC

WOLF-FERRARI'S 'I GIOJELLI DELLA MADONNA.'

WOLF-FERRARI was born at Venice in 1876, and his first two operas were produced in that city. Afterwards he went to Munich and studied with Rheinberger. There he produced 'Die neugierigen Frauen.' His latest opera, 'I Gioielli della Madonna,' produced last year in America, was given at Covent Garden on Thursday in last week for the first time.

Wolf-Ferrari is only thirty-six years old. It is, therefore, not surprising to find his music showing the influence of Wagner, especially in the dramatic scene between Gennaro and Maliella in the second act.

In the first act, with its laughing, bustling crowd, and the solemn procession and singing of the chorus, the composer shows that his studies with Rheinberger enabled him to present striking contrasts with considerable effect; for the chanting of the choir in Gregorian melodies accentuated the contrast between the sacred and the secular music. This first act achieved a legitimate success.

In the second act, to which reference has been made, the music was appropriate, yet, owing to the Wagnerian influence, it did not create strong interest. Nor was it worked up, as in the first act, to an impressive climax.

In the third act there was clever music, but here again the close was unsatisfactory. The music was not powerful enough to counteract the realism of Gennaro's death.

Throughout the opera Neapolitan folk-melodies were introduced for the purpose of local colour; but only in a few instances did they prove characteristic. The aim of the librettists, C. Zangerini and E. Golisciani, so it seems to us, was to arrange a series of sensational tableaux rather than to present a story of strong and developing human interest. Maliella, a kind of Carmen, is the most striking character.

The impersonation of Maliella by Madame Edvina was excellent, though her voice is not quite suited to the part. Signor Martinielli as Gennaro sang well, but his rôle did not enable him fully to display either his histrionic or his vocal powers. The performance, under the direction of Signor Campanini, was excellent, and the staging of the piece deserves all praise.

An English version of the libretto has been made by Mr. Claude Aveling.

Musical Gossip.

MANY opera-goers regard Rossini's 'Il Barbiere' merely as an amusing opera, and the "Lesson" scene with a *prima donna* of note as most enjoyable; but there is genius in the bright, spontaneous music; moreover, the agreement between tone and word is complete. The performance last Saturday evening at Covent Garden with Madame Tetravzini as the Rosina was brilliant. Both Messrs. McCormack and Sammarco as the Count and Figaro sang well, though their acting was more or less formal.

On the following Monday 'Samson et Dalila' was given, the two chief rôles being taken by M. Paul Franz and Madame Kirkby Lunn. The latter was at her best. M. Franz, both in voice and appearance, is an ideal Samson. The success of

this opera is remarkable, for though it is ably written, the style of the music differs from that in vogue at the present day.

SIGNOR BUSONI gave an orchestral concert at Queen's Hall on Wednesday evening. The first part of the programme included Beethoven's 'Emperor' Concerto and Liszt's 'Dies Irae' Paraphrase, the accompaniments to which were played by the Queen's Hall Orchestra under Sir Henry Wood's direction. The second part of the programme included Mozart's Overture to 'Die Entführung aus dem Serail,' to which Signor Busoni has added a short and effective coda, as in Mozart's score it leads without break into the opening scene. The pianist's 'Berceuse Élégiue' for orchestra proved somewhat artificial in its harmonies, yet the coda was impressive. Last in the programme came his 'Turandot' Suite. Its earlier numbers are very characteristic, but, like most incidental music—it was originally written to Gozzi's comedy 'Turandot'—it is not heard to best advantage in the concert-room. These works were ably conducted by the composer.

LAST SATURDAY AFTERNOON Sir Henry J. Wood gave a 'Hamlet' concert in the Empress Hall, at the Earl's Court Exhibition. The programme included Liszt's so-called Symphonic Poem 'Hamlet,' but Ramann, his biographer, concluded, from a note on the manuscript score, that it was intended as a Prelude for a performance at Weimar of Shakespeare's play. The music is interesting, though naturally sombre, with the exception of a short section intended, no doubt, for Ophelia. As Prelude to the play it would create the right atmosphere, but as a concert piece it is not effective. Another number in the programme was 'L'Enterrement d'Ophélie,' by Bourgault Duclouay, an emotional and delicately scored piece, given for the first time in England.

THE sudden death is announced in his 61st year of Jan Blockx, a Flemish composer whose works were successful not only in his native city Antwerp, but also in Belgium and in France. His 'Herbergprinses,' produced in 1896, was his first work for the stage, though previously he had written many vocal and instrumental works. Another successful opera of his was 'La Fiancée de la Mer,' produced two years later.

ACCORDING to *Le Ménestrel*, a complete libretto of 'King Lear' in Verdi's handwriting has been discovered among his papers. This confirms the report that he intended to write an opera on that subject.

HERB SIEGFRIED WAGNER, whose opera 'Banadietrich' has just been produced at Vienna, has stated that there will be no festival performances at Bayreuth in 1913.

BERTHOLD LITZMANN'S biography of Madame Schumann has been translated from the fourth German edition by Miss Grace Hadow, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., with an Introduction by Dr. W. H. Hadow. The book will be in two volumes, with portraits and other illustrations.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN. Special Concert, 8.30, Royal Albert Hall.
- National Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
- MON.-SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
- MON.-SAT. London Opera-House, Kingsway.
- MON. Nora and Frederica Conway's Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
- Joseph Mainkin's Cello Recital, 2, Bechstein Hall.
- Irene St. Clair's Song Recital, 3.15, Alolan Hall.
- London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
- Odéon d'Alhambra's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- Christian Key and Betty Goodwin's Vocal and Piano Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
- Anna Hockner's Evening Concert, 8.15, Empress Rooms.
- Lierhammer's Vocal Recital, 8.45, Alolan Hall.

- TUES. Paulo Gruppe's Cello Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- London Trio, 8.30, Alolan Hall.
- Elise Gerhardt's Recital, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
- Frederick Morley's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- Charles Anthony's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Alolan Hall.
- Alexander Raab's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Queen's Hall.
- Odéon d'Alhambra's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- E. and E. Laparra's Pianoforte and Violin Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
- Marion Dykes Spicer's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Alolan Hall.
- Bronislav Huberman's Violin Recital, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
- Eva Lisman's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- Miss D'Almayne's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Alolan Hall.
- THURS. Paul Kochanski's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
- Vladimir Cernikoff's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Alolan Hall.
- Mario Lorenz's Harp Recital, 8.15, Broadwood's.
- Robert Lortie's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- Helen Sealy's Evening Concert, 8.15, Alolan Hall.
- South Hampstead Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
- Mary Jocelyn and Frank Gieson's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- FRI. Tina Lerner's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Alolan Hall.
- Nordica's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
- Maggie Teyte's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- Frederick Stock and Victor Watson's Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
- Gervase Elwes and Campbell Molnes's Recital, 8.30, Alolan Hall.
- Rodolfo Lombino and Heinrich Fiedler's Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- SAT. Clara Butt and Kenneth Runford's Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
- Mangelberg-Schalling Concert, 2, Queen's Hall.
- Lella Dondelay and Arthur Alexander's Recital, 8.15, Alolan Hall.
- Jane Clair's Vocal Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
- Fanny Davies and Pablo Casals's Concert, 8.15, Alolan Hall.

DRAMA

THE IRISH PLAYERS.

THE presence of a massed and enthusiastic audience at the Court Theatre on Monday night, at the opening of the season of the Abbey Theatre Company, was ample testimony that these original players have at length reached the inner citadel of favour in London drama. For that reason it behoves them to be circumspect, for nothing can be more damaging to their exquisite art than the popularity of London playgoers—somewhat clamorous, aggressive, and too eagerly responsive to note the finer shades of dramatic representation. Appropriately enough, they inaugurated their programme with Mr. W. B. Yeats's 'Kathleen Ni Houlihan' and Synge's 'The Playboy of the Western World,' which threw certain ferocious Philistines of America into an anguish of deprecation and gave the play itself the subtlest form of advertisement. It is because the present critic has seen and delighted in 'The Playboy' many times that it is incumbent upon him to warn its interpreters against accepting any other standard of valuation than that they themselves revealed when first it was acted in London. 'The Playboy' is by no means the simple "comedy" that the majority of London critics would have us believe. Its strands are woven of both comedy and tragedy, patterned into an harmonious shapeliness upon a background of grim actuality, shot through at the same time, for all its sternness, with a radiant and transfiguring imagination. It is satire, poetry, realism, and high exuberant humour poured into and fused in the alembic of art. Only so puissant a dramatist as Synge could have sharpened and finished such heterogeneity into dramatic verisimilitude. For, however much the critics may differentiate between the transcendent prose-poetry of 'The Playboy' and its dramatic machinery, the two are inseparable.

The Playboy of the Western World. By J. M. Synge.

Kathleen Ni Houlihan. By W. B. Yeats.

Lady Gregory, Mr. W. B. Yeats, and Mr. W. G. Fay have superintended the training of the Abbey players with rare zeal and devotedness. They responded in a composite body so freshly and with such discrimination that they flashed like a comet into the region of our forlorn and drab mediocrity of acting. It will therefore be perilous in the extreme for the future of acting should they allow themselves to be seduced from the track of their early and perfect renderings. There were ominous manifestations on Monday night of such a tendency. The absence of so vital a personality as Miss Maire O'Neill may have accounted for it in some measure; for Miss Eithne Magee as Pegeen Mike, markedly successful as she was, lacked the passion, the insight, and the esoteric sense of poetry of her predecessor. One sought in vain for that smooth interaction of temperament between Pegeen and Christopher Mahon which results in a kind of interchange of their two salient characteristics—her shrewish vitality tempered into softness, his shy naive timidity into a bold and masterful "likeness." That was partly Mr. O'Donovan's fault. In a way that we have never seen him do before, he slurred the poetry, disregarded the niceties and fluctuations of character, and tended to pitch the whole conception into the element of farce; and, with the exception of Miss Sara Allgood, Mr. Arthur Sinclair, and Mr. O'Rourke—who reappeared with their old inimitable power as Widow Quin, Michael James, and Philly Cullen respectively—the whole company followed suit and ignored the richer complexities of the play. The audience fell agape into the net, and intensified what is nothing but a falsification of Synge's original meaning. The poetry was relegated into an interlude, an irrelevance, a byplay; the tragedy was clouded over; the characterization stereotyped and emasculated. Such are the consequences of allowing delicate comedy to masquerade in the guise of farce. True, the Abbey Theatre Company played farce as none other can, but let them not forget the demands of a higher art. *Facilis descensus.*

In 'Kathleen Ni Houlihan,' on the other hand, no such misinterpretation was discernible. The cast was virtually unchanged from last year, nor is the flush of its visionary beauty staled. It is one of the most genuine and tender allegories of patriotism bedraggled and cast away, yet undaunted in its aspirations. Its symbolism was caught to perfection, none of the players letting the mysticism lapse into insignificance, while the setting and grouping were superb. Its magnificent close was realized with a restraint and intuition that saw the actors at their fullest development. The dignity of Miss Sara Allgood as Kathleen could not have been surpassed.

Dramatic Gossip.

'LE MAÎTRE DE FORGES,' which has been presented at the Little Theatre, was a piece highly successful in its own generation, and remains probably M. Georges Ohnet's best achievement. To-day modern audiences, with reason, demand more than is found in the prodigality of dramatic scenes which occur in the play. In spite of M. Ohnet's hatred of the commonplace, it is difficult to suppress the criticism that, after all, 'Le Maître de Forges' is conventional and insipid. As is invariably the case with the French players, the acting reached a high level. Madame Émilie Lindey as Claire de Beaulieu, although sincere, was a little lacking in restraint, and tended at times to obtrude her personality. It is well worth seeing the play to watch the acting of M. Bouzin.

THE second week of the Irish Players' season at the Court will be occupied by four plays—two by Lady Gregory: 'The Jackdaw' during the first part of the week, and 'The Rising of the Moon' during the last. Mr. St. John Ervine's 'Mixed Marriage' and Mr. Lennox Robinson's 'Patriots' will be the other two.

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